P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,835—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th Jan.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7458	F. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5244	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

* She will call at Karachi.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	16th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,260.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	27th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Jan. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouvert	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND viâ JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 30th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2 610 tons, on or about 23rd February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th January.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	1st February.
" D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Sapritti	28th "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 27th January, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,310 tons, on or about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th January, 1900. Agents.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	1
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION

NEAR RYEWOOD.

BEST CUISINE.

OPENED FROM 1st NOVEMBER

UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT

FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

FILTERS.

CHEAVIN'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS

EFFECTUALLY and Continuously remove all Microbes and Disease Germs from Water, and are a certain Preventative of Cholera, Typhoid, etc.

In Nicely Decorated Stoneware, and Fitted with a Silver-Plated Tap, Rs. 16 to Rs. 25, Cash.

MICROBE-PROOF PRESSURE FILTERS.

A Combination of the Idiocathartes Filter and the Porous Tube System, Rs. 25 and Rs. 39, Cash.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S NEW PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES" REMOVABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

Is constructed on the most Scientific principles, differing in its construction and arrangements from all other Filters. The New Patent Idiocathartes Removable Plate Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage, and under perfected control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other; it can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces and recharged with new Idiocathartes in a few minutes by the user.

Prices from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 45, Cash.

DOULTON'S IMPROVED MANGANOUS CARBON

FILTER.

(NEW PATENT.)

PURITY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY.

The Filtering Medium is Composed of a Manganous Carbon-Block and two Layers of the same Material in a granulated and Powdered State, this Combination forming a most Effectual Purifying Medium. This Filter being made in several parts, is open to Inspection, and can be Cleaned without trouble or expense.

POCKET AND TABLE FILTERS.
FRENCH STONE FILTERS.
GLASS TABLE FILTERS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DRINKING WATER

should invariably be boiled, and after cooling passed through one of

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS

which are filled with a specially prepared Anti-germ medium.
Price, 1 gallon size, Rs. 12 each. 2 gallon size, Rs. 17-8 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE } BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.	VIOLET DE PARME.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.	BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.	CHOICEST PERFUMES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.	CHOICEST SOAPS.
RHINE VIOLET.	MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
	THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,

Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES.

HELICAL TUBE TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any others tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

CURRENT PRICES.

LADIES' BICYCLES.—

	Cash. Rs.	12 instalments per month. Rs. a.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	24 10
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	25 0
The "Premier" Helical Model "C"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	30 14
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	33 6

MEN'S BICYCLES.—

The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	250	23 0
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	24 10
The "Premier" Helical Model "S"	270	25 0
The "Premier" Helical Model "P"	325	30 0
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer, Model "O"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Model "Z"	360	33 6
The "Premier" Helical "Polo"	360	33 6

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price: Rs. 25-0 per 1,000

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW

AT MALABAR HILL.

Apply care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
12-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

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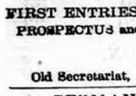
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of Bombay's favorite players.
THE TAYLOR-CARRINGTON Co.,
and the world renowned
MR. SID BLACK.
MARLO AND MARLO.
MR. H. L. JENKINS
BICYCLE AND THE POLO TEAM.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, JAN. 26TH.
GRAND CYCLISTS' NIGHT,
Under the kind Patronage of
THE BOMBAY V. R. CYCLING CLUB.
Production by request of the Favorite Farcical Comedy.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
In which Mr. CHARLIE TAYLOR, Miss ELLA CARRINGTON and the TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY will appear.
NOTE.—Between the 1st and 2nd Acts of the Comedy the famous Specialists above named will give a series of their Marvellous Exhibitions of Skill; and there will be an
AMATEUR TRICK CYCLING CONTEST
For a handsome SILVER MEDAL which Mr. SID BLACK has generously offered to the best Amateur Trick Cyclist.
N. B.—Intending competitors will oblige by forwarding their names to Mr. SID BLACK, Esplanade Hotel.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
FAREWELL LADIES and CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Production of the Pastoral and Musical play.
MY SWEETHEART.
And Exhibitions of Skill by
MR. SID BLACK,
MARLO AND MARLO.
BICYCLE POLO TEAM.
SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 27TH,
POSITIVELY FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
Production of the Great Irish Drama,
ARAH-NA-POGUE.
Admission Rates: Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee.
Military and Naval Men in Uniform, Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Reserve Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co.,
Doors open at 8-5. Performance at 9-30.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW
TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.
FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on the 3rd FEBRUARY.
PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from
D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SAFARI.	1,432	Kley.	4th Feb. 1900

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Dare salam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay, also for Benadir Coast Ports, viz., Mogdischu, Merka, Braeva and Kismaju.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 25th January, 1900.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS 9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
1 and 2 months—6 per cent. per annum.
3 months—7 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES,
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1900.

NOTICE.

SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.
BURKE'S SLOE GIN.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.
BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO, LD.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	8
" Do, do. No. 4...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.
J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
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The propety is in view.

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Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, next to Post Office, handsome blackwood open carved household furniture, such as sofas, marble top, pier side and round tables, pictures, rich wall chandeliers, French brass clock with music books, English-made stylish brougham by Silk and Son, London, stylish victoria made to order, handsome flea bitten Arab horse and harness, China Garden seats, &c. The property of Mrs. CAVASJI JEHANGIR JASAWALA.
The property of a gentleman—
A very roomy square-fronted specially built brougham, quite as good as new.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece goods, and the following:—
A quantity of household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, iron safe, whatnot, round, dressing, wash-hand, and writing tables, chest of drawers, cupboards, cots, iron safe, etc.
1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart, in very good order.
1 mahogany Cottage piano by Soundy.
1 Dining table and 1 office table, made to order by John Roberts.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office shigram, with bay horse and harness.
1 pair Fox-terrier dog and bitch.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand open phaeton.
A number of ladies and gent's pneumatic bicycles and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co., the office and household furniture of Messrs. Mansfield & Sons, consisting of office tables, chairs, glass, cupboards and book cases, pig

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME is OPEN from the beginning of October to the middle of June, and now has separate wards for Men, Women and Children. All Applications for admission should be made to the Physician in charge of St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Bombay, accompanied by a Certificate from a Medical Officer stating, the case is a suitable one for admission to the Home. Books of Certificates will be supplied to Medical Officers on Application to the Undersigned.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary,
European General Hospital, Endowment Fund.
Green Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all PARSONS being CREDITORS of or others having any CLAIMS upon or AGAINST the ESTATE of KENNETH MACAULAY, Marine Surveyor, Bombay, late of Bombay, European, Deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 1st day of September, 1899, and Probate of an Authenticated Copy of whose Will was on the 12th day of January, 1900, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to William Macaulay Ross, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Merchants, Bombay, one of the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay reserving the right of John Smith, the other Surviving Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Macaulay Ross on his behalf at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 6th day of March, 1900, as after that date the said William Macaulay Ross as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands, according to the Directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated, this 20th day of January, 1900.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, & DUNLOP,
Executor's Solicitors.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Mhow Arsenal Depot Factory, up to the 5th February, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April 1900 to the 31st March 1900. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 Or 10) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Re. 0-8-0 per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted to duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorised pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of rupees in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the stores at the Mhow Arsenal and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the stores are accounted for in the lists or schedules.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1900, Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

ST. J. A. MUTER, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Mhow, 17th January, 1900.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager."

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley		...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32		...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.		...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann		...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt		...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.		...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks		...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow		...
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.		...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32		...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32		...
Dejeunor (Pops, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32		...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ		...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32		...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32		...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker		...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32		...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers		...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len		...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep		...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson		...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema		...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale		...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown		...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt		...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman		...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy		...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams		...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader		...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser		...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley		...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench		...
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Mark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beehoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water. 5-21m., 8-12s. Low water, 0-13m., 0-38s.
P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with English mails of 12th instant, due to arrive at 8 a.m.
Lord Sandhurst's Visit to St. Xavier's College, 5 p.m.
Bombay Cyclists' Union Races.
Novelty Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 27th inst.

ABANDONED BY THE PARENTS.—A male child, aged about three months, apparently of the Hindu caste, was, on Wednesday morning, found lying near a quarry hole, off the junction of Connaught and Reay Roads. The child was wrapped up in a quilt and was crying. The police had the baby removed at once to the Foundling Home, Mazagon.

A DISHONEST POSTMAN.—Narhari Khandoba, an acting postman, attached to the Girgaum Post Office, was, on the 18th instant, entrusted with a sum of Rs. 55-8 for payment of thirteen money orders. He did not return to duty, and on an inquiry it was ascertained that the man had absconded from Bombay. The matter was reported to the police only on the 24th instant.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu woman, name unknown, apparently aged about thirty-five years, was found floating on the surface of the water in the sea, off Wari Bunder. The police had the body towed to Bori Bunder, where it was brought ashore. There were no marks of violence on the body. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify it. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, this morning, the jury returned an open verdict.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of one Luximon Rama, a labourer, aged about thirty years. On the 22nd instant, deceased was engaged in plastering the wall of a house, at Nazdevi Street, when he accidentally fell down from a distance, of about twenty feet. He sustained serious bodily injuries, which resulted in his death at the J. J. Hospital, on Wednesday last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Left Right — Hume
Overture	The Barber of Seville — Rossini
Selection (No. 1)	Nabucco — Verdi
Mazurka	La Mousme — Game
Selection	The Mountebanks — Cellier
Valse	Die Hydrocaten — Gung'l

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND CARRIAGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Murray, prosecuted one Gunoo Shuntoo, a Hindu, on a charge of stealing a horse and a victoria, of the value of Rs. 700, belonging to Cassumji Moola Ismailji. The complainant is the owner of public conveyances. On the evening of the 18th instant, he gave one of his victorias and a horse to one Alladin Currimali to ply for hire. The same night, while Alladin was at the Crawford Market, the accused went up to him, and engaged his victoria for a Parsee. The accused said the Parsee had given him a rupee, and requested the coachman to buy twelve annas' worth of liquor and four annas worth of sweets, while he would watch the carriage. The coachman returned with a pint of brandy shortly afterwards, and found the carriage and horse had disappeared, and accused was nowhere to be found. A report was made to the police, and the horse and carriage were traced to a place near Kurjat, the accused himself driving the vehicle, which was covered over with cloth and numbers obliterated. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that he was taking the conveyance to his native village Fadgi, beyond Sholapur. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TABLE TURNED.—Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Moonshee Fazooden, a plague inspector of E Division, stood charged with wrongfully confining Bheema, wife of Narayen Shewaji, a pensioned policeman, who resides with his family at Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute. The accused was defended by Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. The facts of the case have been published. The accused pleaded not guilty and made a long statement, in the course of which he said that, on the morning of the 2nd December last, he went to Dr. Moonja's house. Dr. Moonja informed him that there had been two plague cases in house No. 30, at Mustan Tank Road, and that it was necessary to segregate the tenants of the house. Accused went to the house and found the complainant's room as well as two others had been locked from the outside. He made inquiries, but could not ascertain as to who were the occupants of these rooms. Under the instruction of Dr. Moonja, who had accompanied the accused he put on an extra lock on each of the three doors. The tenants of the chawl were then inoculated and the accused, Dr. Moonja and others, who had accompanied them, then left the place. The doctor left a *ramosee* at the front door of the house with instructions to report to him or bring before him the tenants of those three rooms in the chawl on which the extra locks had been put on. When he (accused) put on the locks on complainant's room, his doors had already been closed, and there was a lock on each of them. Later on the accused was sent for by the doctor and the locks on the complainant's rooms were opened by Inspector Cady, in presence of a punch. It was then discovered that the woman Bheema was in one of the rooms. The woman came out and made a complaint to the police against the accused. The magistrate considered the charge was false and vexatious, and discharged the accused. The complainant was then called upon to show cause why he should not be punished for preferring a false charge against the accused. The notice to show cause was then adjourned.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon Captain A. L. Howell, R.A.M.C., Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, charged Lowji Mowji, of Nos. 585 and 587, of Memonwda Road, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with selling a substance, which was not ghee, under Act II. of 1899. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., solicitors, instructed by Mr. J. Leask, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Captain Howell, in his information, stated that he purchased a sample of ghee, at 2-30 p.m., on the 15th December last from the shop of the accused, at Memonwada Road. He divided the quantity purchased, into three parts, and sealed each of them with a seal bearing the impression H. D, No. 1. He gave one sealed packet to the accused, sent the other one to the Chemical Analyser, and kept the third one to himself. Major Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser, certified that it was not a genuine kind of ghee, and hence the present proceedings.

Major Collis Barry was also present in court to give his evidence.

Captain Howell, in his evidence before the Court, said that he was a Divisional Health Officer in No. 1 Division. He purchased the ghee from the accused's servant. Witness asked him whether it was ghee? The servant replied it was a very good ghee. The witness then purchased one rupee worth of ghee.

Mr. Khalil said that in order to cut the matter short, he would plead guilty on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Dunlop said that a very large quantity of adulterated ghee was manufactured and sold in Bombay, and the Municipality had taken up the present position to protect the public. It was however, found that the accused did not deal in the article on a very large scale. He also drew the attention of the court that this was the first prosecution of its kind.

Mr. Khalil said that the real offender was not in the dock. The accused purchased the ghee at about Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 a maund and sold it for Rs. 10. The person from whom the accused purchased the quantity ought to have been prosecuted. Mr. Khalil appealed to the court to deal with his client leniently.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said that the accused should have protected himself against any unwitting infringement of the Act, but he did not allege that he did not know that the ghee had been adulterated. There was no evidence as to the extent to which the ghee had been adulterated; but the adulteration was present, and the public must be protected from such adulteration. As Mr. Dunlop did not press for a heavy penalty, the magistrate considered that a fine of Rs. 25 would be sufficient to meet the end of justice.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

THE QUESTION OF COSTS IN MR. TEMPLETON'S CASE.

A. N. TEMPLETON vs. SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL LAWRIE AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered judgment on the question of costs in this suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lawrie, the first defendant; Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne appeared for Dr. Hehir, the second defendant. There was no appearance for the third defendant Miss Ida d'Costa. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving his judgment, said that, as it had occurred to him that the summons for trial of the preliminary issues might have been applied for earlier than it was, and before certain costs had been incurred, he had reserved the question of costs for further argument, and it was fully argued on the 23rd instant. It appeared to him that immediately upon the first defendant's written statement being filed on the 21st December, 1898, it was open to the plaintiff to have had the question as to whether the plaint disclosed a cause of action and the question of jurisdiction set down for trial on a preliminary issue. The Advocate-General, he thought, was right in his contention that there was no obligation on the defendants to raise the preliminary issues at all, and it was not the practice of the Court to have the case put down for settlement of the issues although, in the present instance it would be very desirable to do so. An interesting argument was raised as to the meaning of the words "costs, costs in the cause," and he was of opinion that those words did not mean that costs followed the event but that those costs remained to be dealt with by the Court at the hearing. In the Court of Chancery as it was well known costs had always been in the discretion of the Court and as a general rule costs would follow the result. His lordship cited several rulings on the point and said in the case of Hodges vs. Hodges Mr. Justice Jessel, Master of the Rolls, had said "the dismissal of an action with costs ought to include all costs reserved." He would give instructions to the Registrars always to insert, without any special directions, in all orders made in his branch of the Court the words "Including costs of all applications ordered to stand over until trial, and all costs reserved to be disposed of at the trial, so that it would be for the other side to show why they should not be put in." The expressions "so that it will be for the other side to show why they should not be put in" and "where introductory applications have been ordered to stand to the trial and not then mentioned to the judge" closely showed. After citing a judgment of Byrne G. in 1897, 2 Ch., Mr. Justice Russell continued that the Judge at the trial had still power to deal with such cost. In the case of Koosen vs. Rose, which Mr. Inverarity had brought to his notice, it was there that where on an application under Order 14 the Judge at Chamber had made an order as to costs, the Judge at the trial had no jurisdiction to interfere with those costs. But that was a special case, because Order 14 specially provided that the Judge in Chambers should deal with the costs. That being so he had gone through the proceedings, and had come to the conclusion that the plaintiff must pay all the costs save and except the costs of an incidental to the summons taken out by the second defendant on the 26th June, 1899, calling upon the plaintiff to give security for costs, which summons was not proceeded with, and also save and except the costs of and incidental to the similar summons taken out on the 9th January, 1900 by the first and second defendants Sayed and Ewart; those two proceedings the costs of all the others must follow the result of the case; and his Lordship did not think, that the second defendant ought to pay the costs incidental to the substituted service upon him. The plaintiff had opposed the summons to set down the case on preliminary issues, and had failed on the summons, and also on one of the questions raised there by, so his Lordship did not think that there should be any direction of costs such as had been suggested by Mr. Inverarity. He directed that the order for costs should be drawn up in accordance with the above judgment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN ORDER QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX vs. VITHU BIN LUXMON HAJARE.

THE accused was charged before Mr. N. K. Wadikar second class magisrate Peta Khandalla, with the offence of cutting and stealing timber but was discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code, on the 4th August last. On the application of the complainant, Narayen Balvant Mr. C. G. Dodgson, District Magistrate of Satara, ordered the second-class magistrate to inquire again into the case against the accused under section 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Bhat applied to their lordships for a revision of Mr. Dodgson's order. Mr. Daji A. Khare appeared for the opponent; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the application after hearing arguments of the vakils, said: The district Magistrate erred in ordering further inquiry without giving the discharged person an opportunity of showing cause against the order. We need not, however, interfere on that ground, because the District Magistrate clearly ought not to have ordered further inquiry when the second-class magistrate found that the essence of the matter was of a civil nature, and that the question was in reality one to be fought out in a civil court; and the District Magistrate agreed with him. Had the District Magistrate thought that the tenants had no *bona fide* claim, the case might be different, but all he says is that the tenants should file the suit. It is no more the duty of the tenants than of the inamdar to be the first to take the matter to a civil court. In a case like the present, further enquiry would be useless and ought not to have been ordered. We quash the order.

A VOLCANO IN VIZAGAPATAM.

A NATIVE gentleman sends us the following from Ramatirthalu, in the Vizagapatam District, 22 miles from Bimlipatam:—On the 17th instant, an eruption of a volcano took place. Ramatirthalu, a small village sacred to the Hindus, is situated at the foot of a mountain 1,500 feet high. A few low buildings are at the foot of the mountain which is accessible by a flight of steps artificially constructed. The cultivators and the shepherds no iced, 32 hours before the eruption, low rumbling sounds in the mountain. The sounds became intense on the morning of the 17th, and the mountain gave a crack, 300 yards long, with a somewhat loud explosion of highly expanded steam and sulphuretted hydrogen. During the first outbreak of the mountain a high block of stone was thrown up to a height of nearly 30 feet, which again fell into the crater only to be ejected again and again in half-a-dozen pieces. This phenomenon continued for a period of nearly 20 minutes. The ejection of gases was to be seen throughout the whole length of the crack till the morning of the 18th. In this icy winter, I am told the inhabitants had a warm night on the 17th. Though the outflow of steam and other gases ceased on the morning of the 18th, rumbling sounds are still heard in the mountain which the *pujaris* of the place attribute to the wrath of the God. Though the signs of any activity have ceased for the present, I think a destructive explosion is at hand; for I noticed a puff of steam and other gases ejecting themselves from the crack now and then making the sounds inaudible. Moreover, the mountain shows signs of volcanic origin with steep cones indicating the viscosity of the lava, at the time of the eruption is far gone ages. Since nothing but steam in large quantities, and S H O in small quantities, were ejected, we may call it a fumarole.—*Madras Mail.*

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE Taylor-Carrington Company will produce the Private Secretary to-night, at this theatre, the occasion being a special Cyclist's night, under the patronage of the Bombay V. P. Cyclists' Club; and there will be an amateur trick cycling contest for a handsome medal presented by Mr. Sid Black, the professional trick cyclist. As usual Mr. Black, the Marlos and the American bicycle polo team will appear during the evening, and give a number of their interesting and marvellous performances. To-morrow afternoon will be the last occasion that a Ladies and Children's Matinee can be given, as the season closes to-morrow, Saturday night, with a production of Boucicault's Irish drama Arrah-na-Pogue and a farewell performance of Mr. Sid Black and his Company.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustess of the port of Bombay, held on the 16th January:—

Read letter from Mr. C. N. Wadia, dated 10th January, 1900, thanking the Trustees, on behalf of his mother, for their letter, dated 5th idem, expressing sympathy with her and the other members of her family in the loss they have sustained by the death of the late Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE BULK OIL PREMISES.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 16th December 1899, saying with reference to the question of drainage for the premises recently erected by Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., on the Mody Bay North Reclamation in connection with a Bulk Oil Installation, that there is only one drain in that neighbourhood, *viz.*, in Frere Road, and to that it is impossible, because of the distance to get a satisfactory gradient from the above-mentioned premises, that he cannot, however, consent to cesspools being constructed in a district which is a "drained one" and in which cesspools have long been abolished; and that the only alternative, therefore, is to discharge the sewage into the Harbour, and proposing to construct a small "Santo Crimp's Macerating Tank" 9' by 9' in the position shown on the plan marked B—12-10-99; observing that into this tank night soil and sewage, which he is advised will not exceed 2,500 gallons per day, will discharge and by means of upward filteration be purified; that the tank is to be an open one, but will be quite inodorous; that the solid water in passing through the filter will be destroyed by bacteria, and that the effluent discharged will be harmless and free from any nuisance and is of such a character that it may be safely discharged into any tidal estuary, being in fact better than the London sewage effluent which is purified by an expensive chemical treatment. The Municipal Commissioner further states that this tank is not an experimental measure, for it has stood the test of time successfully in England for the last fifteen years; that one has recently been constructed at the Matunga Leper Asylum, and in that the purification of the sewage attained was the removal of 80 per cent. of the solid organic matter and the reduction of albuminoid ammonia by 50 per cent, and trusts the Port Trustees will therefore accord their sanction to this tank being built and put into operation; adding that looking to the fact that the Reclamation on which these buildings have been constructed is recent and that they cannot be drained into any Municipal drain, he is of opinion that either the Trustees or Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co. should pay the amount of the cost of it which is estimated as Rs. 4,300.

Submitted plan and the estimate framed by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Municipality, of the probable expense that will be incurred in constructing the tank above referred to. Read report by the Engineer dated 9th January 1900, offering remarks, and recommending that the Municipality be allowed to discharge the effluent from the tank into the harbour on the south side of the reclamation, provided they agree to stop it any time should the Trustees so order. Submitted the detailed plan of the proposed tank furnished to the Trustees' Engineer by the Drainage Engineer, Municipality.

Resolution.—In the circumstances explained by the Municipal Commissioner, and considering the innocuous nature of the effluent, the Trustees consent to the construction of the Macerating tank as proposed, and to the discharge of the effluent into the harbour on condition that should the effluent prove to be in any way objectionable, the Municipal Commissioner will agree to close the outfall at any time at the desire of the Trustees.

As regards the cost of the works the Trustees are under no obligation to incur such expenditure, this must be a matter of arrangement between the Municipal Commissioner and Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.

GUNPOWDER STORAGE.

Submitted the following correspondence relative to the proposal to provide increased accommodation for the storage of gunpowder and ammunition, including cartridges, &c., the existing accommodation in the Port Trust Magazine at Sewree being insufficient for the trade. Letter from the Engineer, dated 21st November 1899. Letter from the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, dated, Kirkee, 11th November 1899. Memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th December 1899. Plan and the detailed estimates of the proposed works. Submitted proceedings of the Bunders Committee, proposing the construction of an entirely seperate building, located about 100 yards East of the existing magazine, on a new and small reclamation, capable of holding 35 tons of gunpowder, as per plans and estimates above referred to, which include the following:—Reclamation Rs. 7,249; Magazine Rs. 22,80; Traverse Rs. 1,588; Total Rs. 31,643; *Add*—for additional traverse 1,108; Total Works, Rs. 32,811, and recommending the Board to approve and sanction the plans and estimates for commencement at once, as the accommodation is required as soon as it can be provided, and ought to be ready before next monsoon; as regards expenditure it will have to be provided for in June next, any portion of the present may be re-appropriated from the sum reserved from the loan of 1895 for the construction of the south approach to the proposed Wadi Bunder over bridge; observing that the Trustees are under no obligation to provide storage accommodation for gunpowder and ammunition, that they are simply doing so for the the convenience of the trade, but that the trade must in their turn recognize that this convenience cannot be provided at a loss to the Trust, the present rates are far too low and must be increased by 50 per cent. all round, and lastly, proposing to apply for the sanction of Government to the increase in rates which will have effect from the 1st April, 1900. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read. Read minutes of Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—The proposals and recommendations of the Bunders Committee are approved, and the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to a total of Rs. 32,811 for works only, are sanctioned.

As regards the provision of funds to meet the necessary expenditure the whole balance available from the "fixed annual surplus," now estimated at about Rs. 11,500, should be utilised for expenditure in the current year, the remainder including the charges for establishment should be met as proposed by the Bunders Committee, subject to the approval of Government. Public intimation should be given of the proposal to increase the rates with effect from the 1st April 1900.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of cottons, twist, and metals in Port Trust Warehouse during December 1899:—

	1899.	1898.
Cotton, bales	26,400	15,910
...	29,995	11,768
Twist, bales	1,911	1,134
Copper, tons	...	278 13-20
Yellow Metal, tons	112	8

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 12th Jan. 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 12th Jan. 1900.	For week ending 13th Jan. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 13th Jan. 1899.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	17	775	21	786
Do. do. out of do.	26	785	21	784
Do. transported	14	535	16	566
Do. attended to	1	46	1	62
Do. warped	1	52	1	49

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	6	17
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	7	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	39	9	68
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	15	8	33
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	3	97
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	0	24
G Mahim and Worlee	4	1	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	19	53
Total	84	53	358
Total plague deaths to date	63,389	55,436	
Same date last year	101	82	225

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 23rd instant.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	21,648	6	0
From a friend	10	0	0
Total	21,658	6	0

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BHOWNAGAR, JAN. 23.

FROM Tuesday to Friday last week we experienced severe cold, although the people of this side did not expect such an excessive cold weather after the scarcity of rains. Cold winds is also experienced at intervals. Report has reached here that several famine-stricken people, near Rajkot, in order to escape the inclemency of the weather, made excavations in the ground, but instances of death through stress of weather are by no means rare amongst these unfortunates.

A fire occurred on Saturday last at Bhownagar, amongst a stack of bamboos, and was not extinguished until damage to the extent of about Rs. 200 was done. —A fire also took place at Wadhwan, on Sunday last in which a number of bales of grass, of the value of about Rs. 175, were burnt.

It is said that about 4,000 famine-stricken people will come down to Amreli, from Kodinar, the relief works being thrown open at the former place.

His Highness the Gaekwar will leave Chital for Veraval by a special train on the 25th instant.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

IN September the South Russian Press published an official programme respecting the privileges that the Polish educational institutions were to be granted in the teaching and the spreading of the Polish language in Russian Poland, and many leading articles were written praising the Government's liberal treatment of the Poles. A few days ago, according to the local Press, two of the most prominent philanthropists at Warsaw were deprived of their title of excellency and otherwise punished for permitting the use of and teaching the Polish language in some educational institutions under their honorary jurisdiction. The Polish books and manuals used in these places have been confiscated, and it is understood that severe measures will be taken for the prevention of such unlawful acts in the future. This intelligence has been received with great sadness and discouragement by the numerous Polish communities in the south.

From the Governments of Bessarabia, Kherson, Ekaterinoslaff, and other parts of South Russia, dismal reports have been received describing the dreadful state of poverty existing throughout a great number of their numerous villages. In some of these provinces it is said that whole villages are on the verge of starvation, and, notwithstanding that a niggardly helping hand is being shown by some of the Zemstvos to relieve this harrowing distress, the state of mortality is considerable; and as the weather during the last month has been unprecedentedly severe, and there are signs that this severity is likely to continue throughout January and part of February, it will be necessary that if the lives of many of these unfortunate peasants are to be saved greater help by governmental and private, will be absolutely necessary. It is a grievous pity that of the 100,000 roubles said to have been subscribed by benevolent Anglophobe Russians to aid the wounded Boers, who according to the Transvaal official reports that are published in the Russian Press, seem to bear charmed lives and rarely, if ever, have any wounded in their encounters with the British, a portion, at least, has not been applied to alleviating the dreadful misery caused among their own wretched countrymen by the starvation and fever existing throughout the above-named districts.

BOMBAY RACES.

EXTRA RACE FOR 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

Entry closed on Thursday 25th January, at 10 a.m.

The Mixed Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major A E J Croly's g a h Dilla, 13 2 3-5.
Mr S A W's b a h Rejected, 13 3.
Captain Purves, g a h Moonlight, 13 2.
Mr Bailey's g a h Bandsman, 12 4.
Mr B A Divar's b l a h Bismark, 13 3.
Mr Meiwardt's g a h Thunder, 13 2 1-2.
Mr Flowers b a h Magi-trate, 13 2.
Mr Rustom's b a h Rory II 13 3 1-2.
Mr Farmer's c h a h Expert, 13 3.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 25.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For dismissal.

1976-99 2—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.

Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

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SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main-spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. OISHI, M.D., (U. S. A.)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

CONSULTING HOURS 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

Room No. 1, Grand Hotel, Bori-Bunder, and also can be seen at

Messrs. KEMP'S CONSULTING ROOMS in FORT, MALABAR HILL and BYCULLA.

To make appointment, Call out Dr. OISHI, Grand Hotel,

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16, Church Gate Street.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

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SURGEON DENTIST

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-2—1-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16—3-16
Paris Exchange	25·19—1
3 1-2 per cent Govt Securities	64—1 8
3 per cent. French Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	111—1-2

EXCHANGE opened quiet at—

T. T.	1 4 5-32
D. D.	3-16
3 months' sight Credits	13-32
,, ,, ...Francs	172 3-4 to 173

A fair amount of Telegraphic for February was sold at 1-4 1-8 principally to the Bazaar, for ready T. T. or D. D. there was no enquiry.

A few ready credits were sold at 1-4 13-32 and for bird mail in March at 1-4 5-16.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

At the periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day

Rs. 32,80 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 8,30,000 ,, ,, Bombay.
,, 6,30,000 ,, ,, Madras.

Rs. 47,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay 1-4 1-8, minimum rate received 26 per cent, average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·13.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—Rs. 2,60,000 to Madras at 1-4 3-16, minimum rate received 26 per cent, average rate of allotment 16·19.

EXTRA ALLOTMENT OF TRANSFERS.—3 lakhs to Madras 1-4 7-32. Total amount sold last week Rs.82,60,000, amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50 lakhs.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The following are to-day's quotations:—

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,237xd.
Manockji Petit S & W Company	,,	1,640
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	,,	600
Tapti Valley Railway	,,	480

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market opened weak at Rs. 95 9-16 ready and 95 11-16 for 2nd February, declined to 95 1-2 improving on receipt of news from South Africa to 95 5-8 at which it closed.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Market closed quiet yesterday with Manchester firm.

Surats and arrivals quiet.

Total day's Sales	15,000	bales.
Surats	Nil	,,
Sales on speculation and for Export	1,000	,,
Total day's Imports	14,000	,,
Middling Americans	4 19-32	,,

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool one point lower all round from January to May-June.

The days receipts at U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain	6,000
,, to France and Continent	33,000
Mid.-Uplands	7·7-8
Futures April	7·47
,, July	7·49—1
Silver in New York	59 7-8—1-4
Exchange on London	4s7 1-4+1-4

Our local market is firm with a small business passing.

Good Broach for March is named		228
Fully good Bengals	,,	202
,,	January	196
Good Bhownuggur, May		222

For Export 200 bales Khandwa were taken and Rs 216.

For mill consumption some 500 bales were taken as under.

		Rs.
100	Bhagulkot	194
100	Kharanja	214
100	Bengals	206
100	Multan	210
100	Bengals	204

FREIGHTS.—Nothing doing since the fixture of the extra at 18s. for Marseilles, for February-March loading.

COALS.—Market steady. 1000 tons Singareni have been sold for February-March, at Rs. 13-4. Seebhpore, for January Shipment, sold at Rs. 14-10.

WHEAT unchanged with nothing doing.

SEEDS.—The markets for all sorts, excepting Gingelly, are unchanged but steady.

GINGELLY.—A good business is reported at 8s. per candy higher—1 1-4 per cent.

BROWN RAPE SEED was quoted in London yesterday at 38 1-2, at which business was done for Dunkirk for January and February, the tone of the Market being easier.

SKIN SALES.—The sale of Goat closed yesterday firm. Total quantity sold 910,000. The sale of Sheep Skins opened yesterday with a good demand at last sales rates.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Wednesday, 24th January:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	371
Barsee and Nuggur	292
Berar	402
Total Oomras	1,065

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay. Wednesday, 24ht January:—

	cwt.
Wheat	1,420
Linseed	342
Rapeseed	167
Gingellyseed	32,013
Groundnuts	499
Castorseed	233
Rice	3,739

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally; expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Ferozepore—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally.

Moghan—More rain wanted generally; Late rains expected to improve wheat crop.

Delhi—Morning cold and dewy; expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain; cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Looks like clearing up.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy; cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Seasonable; cotton arriving; in small quantities.

Khamgaon—Mornings cold and dewy; cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain. Cold; cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Jalgaon—Cloudy, but no rain; windy; very cold.

Broach—strong easterly wind; unusual cold; Famine prevalent; winter crop failed; prospects gloomy.

Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain Severe cold; absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera—Severely cold. No rain; no crop; famine.

Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain; seasonable; cotton picking general.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain.; rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli—Bright, no sign of rain; cotton ready for picking in some places.

Ballary—No further rain expected; cotton plants suffering from hot winds.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 6th January, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,65,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	575	9	805
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week..	1,02,000	2,65,000	,000	3,71,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,855	2,17,724	1,951	3,21,530
Per mile of Ry. do.	219	472	4	695
Total to corresponding date do.	1,00,855	2,17,724	1,951	3,20,530

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 50,470
Ditto to date ..... ,, 50,470

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, for 13 days, ending 13th January, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding 14 days last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	3,66,529	11,80,565	14,676	15, 61,770
	...	...	...	16,99, 627

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,37,857

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

KING—LORD—January 17, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J Smith, (St Thomas's Howrah) Millar Matthews King, third son of the late John King, of Howrah and Jardine Burn, Greenock, N B, to Elizabeth.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900.

THE intense anxiety in England, and felt also in India, caused by the absence of any news from General Buller as to the result of Sir Charles Warren's contemplated attack on Spion Kop will be assuaged by the information now to hand. On Tuesday night Warren's troops moved on the enemy's position and surprised the small garrison occupying it. The garrison fled leaving Spion Kop in the hands of the British. The next day, however, they sought to recover it, and attacked in force. Warner's troops held their ground, though much annoyed by the shell fire, which caused considerable loss. No mention is made of any return fire from the British artillery, which in every encounter since the Tugela was crossed always succeeded in overpowering that of the enemy. The inference must be that as the movement which surprised the enemy was made in the night, the guns could not advance with the attacking column, and that they could not be brought up next day owing to the concentrated attack on the Kop by the Boers. It may be assumed that the enemy's troops occupying the two ridges of which Spion Kop was the centre were in great part utilised in the attempt to recover the position which Warren had secured the night before. General Buller makes no reference to any movement of the rest of the army to support Warren, either by reinforcements or by an attack on the enemy holding the ridges. There may have been obstacles in the way of such co-operation. We do not know yet whether General Joubert renewed yesterday the attempt to drive back General Warren and recover Spion Kop. By that time, however, the latter would, no doubt, have brought up some at least of his artillery, and General Buller would be in a position to give him powerful support. The possession of the Kop—a high hill between two semi-circular ridges—renders the trenches in the latter untenable, as they can be easily enfiladed. This gratifying success is expected to open the way to the immediate relief of Ladysmith. But it may turn out that the valley spoken of by the "Times" correspondent as extending from positions occupied by the Boers, straight up to Ladysmith, is surrounded by the hills on either side. Two maps which profess to give the configuration of the hills in the seat of war show that the whole country north of the Tugela near Colenso is a labyrinth of hills. That accords with what was stated some weeks since that the enemy had trenched the hills lying between Colenso and Ladysmith, and had prepared covered ways to facilitate their retreat from one position to another. It is therefore possible that there may be heavy fighting yet before Sir Redvers Buller's force ere he can join hands with Sir George White. On the other hand, the enemy may now realise that he is over-matched, and that he may be over-powered and lose all his guns if he do not, while there is still time, retire and occupy the position at Laings Nek that was providently fortified at the very opening of the campaign. In that case General White's force would be delivered without further fighting.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday was noticeable for a marked reduction in the number of questions put to Government by the non-official members. As was but natural by far the greater number—nine out of a total of fifteen—had reference to the famine, and the measures taken to meet it. Only one had reference to the plague and one to inoculation. The Hon. Mr. Abercrombie elicited an important and welcome announcement in regard to minor irrigation works in the Presidency proper, exclusive of Scinde, where irrigation has been carried out on a vast scale. The hon. member asked whether in view of the vast numbers now on relief works and their probable increase in the hot weather it was the intention of Government to undertake large irrigation schemes in the Presidency, by bunding up rivers so as to supply water to large tracts of country, and thus minimise in the future calamities such as that the country is suffering from. Lord Sandhurst stated that the Government has under consideration a number of works of a smaller kind than those possible in Scinde, but still considerable, in the nature of artificial lakes, with canals attached. Some are in course of construction, and projects for as many similar works as possible are under consideration. It has for years been a subject of regret that enormous quantities of water have been allowed to escape during every monsoon to the sea without any attempt to bund it back and preserve it for use in the dry season and in years of drought. A day's walk or ride along the Ghauts will show many places in which the bunding of a narrow gorge would hold back water that would be of great use in ordinary years, and of incalculable value when the country is suffering from a water famine. The rivers taking their rise in the Western Ghauts run to waste, though something has been done on a very inadequate scale at Poona and at Nassik by means of bunds to mitigate the evil. Now that the Government have taken the subject in hand, with the double object of providing relief works and of creating artificial lakes with irrigation canals, we may expect that the water running to the sea hitherto will be turned to better account. Not less satisfactory was Mr. Nugent's statement, in reply to a question from Mr. G. K. Parekh, that the special measures taken during the last famine for the relief of the weavers in Sholapur and elsewhere will be taken now. The Municipal Corporation of towns, where there are distressed weavers, will receive from Government loans to enable them to work at their own industry instead of going on to ordinary relief works When these operations are on a small scale there need be no loss; when any loss is incurred the Collectors may defray half of it out of the funds at their disposal. Two questions seem to have been put without any thought as to the disproportion between the practical difficulties in the way and the end the questioners had in view. Mr. Gokhale wished for a return of the number of labourers on each class of works daily. Mr. Allahbushkhan asked what the Government were going to do for the relief of Rajputs and Baluchis in Thar and Parkar District who, regarding it as a disgrace for them and their women to be seen doing coolies work, desired to work at night for wages to keep themselves from starvation. It turns out after all that the Rajputs have no objection to plain day-light. They form the bulk of those on the works. Mr. Nugent informed Mr. Gokhale that the time in preparing returns for each particular day such as he desired would have no compensating advantage.

Questions disposed of, the Hon. Mr. Nugent moved the first reading of an innocent little Bill to amend the City of Bombay Land Revenue Act of 1876. It had its origin in the complaint of the late Collector of Bombay, that those who had revenue payments to make got into the bad habit of neglecting to make them. That entailed the labour and cost of issuing seven thousand notices to people, many of whom did not live on the properties for which they were assessed, and whose addresses were not to be found in any directory. To the defaulters themselves, Mr. Nugent readily allows, this system is very agreeable. They know exactly what they should pay and the date on which it falls due, but they keep the rent in their pockets until the receipt of a notice, which costs them nothing, brings home to their minds the fact that that payment cannot be safely delayed any longer. All this gave the Government servants a great deal of labour and was a source of expense, the Collector suggested that a remedy could be found in charging those to whom a notice had to be sent, a small fee, say, eight annas, which it would be only fair to exact when the necessity for the notice was due to their own omission or lack of memory. One defect in the Act being brought to light, others were soon detected, and various amendments were suggested. Some of them the Government set aside as inexpedient, others were included in the Bill, which Mr. Nugent deemed so free from every contentious matter that he felt confident that it would meet with no opposition. That anticipation was doomed to disappointment. One Hon. Member after another got up to prove that the Bill was a most dangerous attack on the rights of property in Bombay, and was calculated to do land-owners holding superior rights, subject to the Government assessment fixed long ago, very serious injury indeed. It might even lead to land being sold over their heads or behind their backs, while they know nothing about it. That would be an almost certain consequence of the apparently lawless provision that the notices to pay might be posted anywhere on or near the property. Now as has just been said many of the owners do not live on their property; it is sublet, or in charge of servants who either from ignorance, or with a sinister object, might say nothing about the notice. The property would be sold, and first the owner would hear was that so and so had bought his land.

No less than five Native Members rose and proceeded to show how highly objectionable the Bill was, each of them fastening on specially something specially invidious. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram led the assault, as a landowner. He showed that Section 2 of the Bill proposed to reintroduce into the Act a provision which was expressly deleted from the original Bill in 1875 when Sir Philip Wodehouse was Governor. Sir Andrew Scoble strongly supported its omission on the ground that it deprived the land-owners of immunity from an increase of an assessment which had become fixed by lapse of time with the tacit assent of Government. That he contended was a departure from the ruling of the Law Courts, and from the custom observed by the Government. The proviso of Section 8 in the existing Act runs thus: "When there is a right on the part of the superior holder in limitation of the right of Government, in consequence of a specific limit being established and preserved"—here is the proposed amendment, words struck out of the original Bill—'either by suit or by admission on the part of Government'—"the assessment shall not exceed such specific limit." That provision, of course, compels a superior holder to file a suit and get the Court to give a decree in his favour. Why should a clause rejected in 1876 as too drastic be reintroduced in 1900? Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula took exception to the amendment requiring a plan, prepared by a professional person, to accompany every proposal for the transfer of land. He argued that as there is a plan of every holding in the Collector's office, the preparation of another plan is a needless expense, and, as it would have to be drawn up by a professional, the expense would be heavy. The answer to this point was not far to seek. The Collector has plans of each estate as a whole; if it be divided, the parts severed should be shown on a separate plan, drawn up by a competent person, or it would be worthless. Mr. Bomonji Petit took a more crucial objection on another point. If land supposed to measure 20,000 yards at a fixed assessment was found to be really 22,000, and the Collector assessed the 2,000 at a higher rate how was the owner, or a purchaser, to know which two thousand had to pay the higher assessment? That is really a poser. Mr. Bomonji maintains that originally the land was conveyed in lots and not by measurement in yards. The Government, he contended, has no right to depart from the original bargain, and claim not only an assessment, but a higher rate of assessment on part of the land when it is measured in yards. Then some of the demands for payments are for sums as infinitessimal as two annas. It would be hard on the owner to have to pay eight annas for a notice when he forgot to pay up two annas. He suggested that the cost of the notice should not exceed the sum to be collected. He made a further and more fundamental suggestion; that in cases of disputed ownership, the question of right should be settled not by the Collector but by the Court, and that the decision should be registered. Then the Collector would be able at once to serve notices on the owner direct and affix them on the property when he might never see them. Mr. G. K. Parekh holds that if the powers of the Collector be enlarged as proposed, the public will regard the measure as an arbitrary confiscation of private right in the interest of revenue. Mr. Chunilal Venilal saw nothing objectionable in the Bill, and he voted for the first reading. Mr. Nugent declared that he had no idea that such a little Bill, of which the Revenue Department was the father and the Legislative the mother, would be held up to execration as drastic, unnecessary, or harsh. But he intimated that in a special committee on which the objectors would be represented the provisions of the Bill could be amicably threshed out. Some of them certainly would be better for a little kindly modification

WITH a view to improving transport in the South African campaign we learn on the best authority that the War Office has decided to employ fifty officers of the Indian Staff Corps. During the holidays the India Office addressed numerous Staff Corps officers, now on leave in England, with the result that twenty-four volunteered for service with the Transport Department. Their names were sent in to the War Office the day before the mail left, but the names of those selected had not then been made public. It is the intention of the authorities, however, failing a sufficiency of officers willing to serve on the line of communications, to ask for the remainder from the Corps in India. With so many officers on special duty in connection with Plague and Famine, it will sorely tax Indian Regiments should additional calls be made upon them. But it is hoped that the under-officering of Indian regiments will only be temporary and that after the War is over, at least two officers per regiment will be added to the Staff Corps.

COMPLETE information as regards the irrigation operations for the kharif season of 1899-1900 on works in the Deccan and Gujarat has now been published. It appears that applications for water for the irrigation of 52,172 acres, were made a slight advance on last year's area, but still three thousand acres behind the previous year. The increase of the year is, of course, attributed to the want of timely rainfall. Poona might have done more, but there was not sufficient rainfall in the opinion of ryots to justify sowing, especially as the storage of water in the several reservoirs was limited. Failure of supply led to restricted operation in the Khari and Hathmati canals and owing to scanty rainfall there was a deficiency of supply of water in the Rewari and Chikhli Canals and the Yerla river irrigation works. This fact led to a decrease on these works. Cultivators on the Ashti and Mhaswad tanks did not raise fodder crops this year on account of the previous year's stock and in the belief that a sufficiency of rain would come later, therefore there was a smaller area sown, and their irrigated area was in consequence restricted.

LIEUT. HOGG is appointed on famine duty at Palanpur.

THE Rev. S. Leigh Lye, B.A., is promoted to the grade of senior chaplain.

MR. J. W. S. DRACUP is appointed Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Bombay.

MISS MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, who is at present staying at the Great Western Hotal, wishes to thank the numerous friends of the family for their kind expressions of sympathy at the sad loss of her father; she regrets that, owing to the large number of letters and telegrams received, it is impossible to reply individually.

CAPTAIN W. BEALE is appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden.

A PRIVATE of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, stationed at Peshawar, was fired at and dangerously wounded on Monday night by a police patrol, who mistook him for a thief.

WE regret to hear that Surgeon Julius, R.N., of H.M.S. Sphinx, is seriously ill at Muscat and has been ordered home. Surgeon Follot, R.N., of H.M.S. Magdala, has been sent to the Persian Gulf to relieve him.

MR. W. E. YOUNG is appointed First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, and Mr. W. Almon is appointed Second Assistant Collector.

THE fall of rain during the storm on Tuesday at Allahabad was 2·79 inches. The rainfall since 1st January has amounted to 4·74 inches, as compared with a normal total of 0·57.

No further disturbances have occurred on the Hazara border since the recent Gujar raid. The report that the attack on a village in British territory was due to local feuds seems quite correct.

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT RADHA KISHEN KAUL, Pleader, Lahore Chief Court, has been appointed Chief Judge of Kashmir, in succession to Mr. R. Mukerjee, Barrister-at-Law, appointed Governor of Kashmir.

ORDERS are, it is understood, about to issue from the Punjab Civil Secretariat that no leave out of India, except on medical certificate or under very special circumstances, will be allowed to officers of the Commission.

IN consequence of the departure of the South Staffordshires without relief, Burma will go one battalion short, and Meiktila which has been garrisoned by a wing of a British regiment, will be converted into a convalescent depot.

AN official note states that from the latest information received, it seems probable that the recent raid on a village near the Abbottabad border was purely a tribal affair arising out of a blood feud between two Gujar families.

THE snowfall on the Murree Hills is reported to be the heaviest that has taken place for years. Snow has fallen below four thousand feet, and is lying thickly between five and four thousand. The main road to Murree is blocked.

MR. C. C. BOYD, I. C. S., is appointed to act as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income-Tax Act in Bombay.

THE Indian Tea Association have issued a further set of opinions on the Assam Emigration Bill. There seems to be remarkable unanimity among planters and merchants against the Government proposal to raise the wages of garden coolies.

HEAVY snow has fallen in Baluchistan, and pilot engines are being used on the railway. The Chaman Mail of the 20th arrived at Quetta two hours and 55 minutes late, owing to a very heavy fall which necessitated the clearance of the line before the train could leave Chaman.

A COMPANY of the Hampshire Regiment, while manœuvring in the vicinity of Peshawar a few days ago, seized three natives with five Martini-Henry rifles in their possession, and lodged them in the regimental guard-room pending enquiries. The rifles are serviceable, although in a patched condition.

THE services of Major A. H. Kellie, 2nd Madras Infantry, Captain A. P. Shewell, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Captain R. R. Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Infantry, Lieut. W. F. Lang, 14th Bombay Infantry Lieut. C. S. Fellons, 8th Bombay Infantry, Lieut A. W. D. Harington, 17th Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India

AN up locomotive-fuel special train collided with an up goods special at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, near the Aishbag Station, Lucknow, on the Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway. The brake van and the fuel inspector's carriage, attached to the latter, were derailed and smashed, and the damage to the permanent way caused a stoppage of traffic for five hours. No one was injured.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command Head-Quarters, Captain T. L. Coxhead, D. S. O., Royal Garrison Artillery, Adjutant Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Madras Command, vice Major W. K. McLeod, R. A., vacating appointment on promotion, and will proceed as soon as possible to Ootacamund to join his appointment.

NOTICE has been received in Madras that four of the applications from that Presidency to join Lumsden's Horse have been accepted. Of these Mr. T. E. M. Lawson and Mr. W. E. Elwes are members of the Mounted Company of the Madras Volunteer Guards, Mr. T. B. Nicholson is a Lieutenant in the Yercaud Volunteers, and Mr. H. Cooper is in the Traffic Department of the East Coast Railway, and is stationed at Nellore.

THE death has occurred at Lucknow, of Raja Surubheet Singh of Ramnagar, one of the few surviving landowners on whom Lord Canning conferred Taluqdari rights in 1858. His estates were placed under the Court of Wards some years ago consequent on such extravagances as spending three thousand rupees on the marriage of a mouse with a doll. The estates, which are now unencumbered are claimed both by widow and son.

THERE has been another disturbance, says a Quetta telegram, in Mekran, the part of the Khan of Kalat's territories where a rebellion had to be supressed by British troops a couple of years back. The Khan's Governor, Sardar Mehrullah Khan one of the most influential and highly connected Chiefs in Baluchistan, was suddenly attacked a few days ago by the principal Gitcki Chief of Mekran with considerable following, but he met his match, and after a fight, in which a few were killed on both sides, the rebellious Sardar was made a prisoner, and will probably be sent to Quetta.

A VIRULENT outbreak of rinderpest has occurred in the Azimgarh district of the North-West Provinces. It is supposed that the disease has been purposely disseminated by chamars, who for the sake of the skins of the dead animals place infected flesh near healthy cattle. Such measures as can be taken to prevent this nefarious practice have been adopted. Cultivators have been advised to destroy the hides of cattle dying of rinderpest, and never to give them to the chamars and to bury the carcases of diseased animals. The judiciary have also been instructed to proceed with severity against any proved offender.

THE total daily average of relief workers for the week ended January 6th was 44,826 in the Hissar district, and 14231 in Rohtak, while there were 17,889 persons in receipt of free relief in the former district. The total expenditure on all kinds of relief up to the date named was Rs. 5,14,188-2-4 in Hissar and Rs. 1,00,239-10-7 in Rohtak. Another district, namely Delhi, now appears in the weekly statement of the "Punjab Gazette." There were here in the week under review 2,420 relief workers (daily average) and 492 in receipt of gratuitous relief. The total expenditure up to January 6th in the Delhi district was Rs. 21,364-106.

A HINDU having to wives, adopted a son in conjunction with the co-wife who was the junior in marriage of the two, having chosen her to be present at the adoption with himself. The husband next died and after him the adopted child, having inherited the impartible family estate, also died. The two widows survived them both, and held that the junior co-wife having taken part in the adoption by her husband at his selection, inherited the impartible family estate upon the death of the adopted son in preference to the co-wife who was senior in marriage but who had not conjoined in the adoption See Annapurni Nachiar vs. Forbes I. L. R. 23, Madras, page 1.

A MALABAR correspondent, writing about the death of the Zamorin of Calicut, remarks:—"Besides being a profound scholar in Sanskrit he was well versed in English, an attainment which none of his predecessors had. He was likewise a patron of literature. He successfully terminated the long suit begun by his predecessor and Mallisheri Nambudri regarding the Uralanship of the Guruvayur temple. Under his able management the Kerala Vidya Sala—the only Second Grade College of South Malabar—prospered so well that at his death there were strong thoughts of raising it to a First Grade. His only son, a graduate in Law, is a Deputy Collector in the Provincial Civil Service. The deceased was 63.

Here is a rather belated letter from a barrister sent for publication in the *Madras Times*:—I see that the Judges of the Calcutta High Court have arranged to attend service at the Cathedral on the 20th inst., and that barristers appearing in their robes will have seats reserved for them. You are a well-informed individual. Can you tell me if it is true that a supplementary notice has been issued to the effect that Hymn No. 232:

"Oh Lord, how oft we err,"

will be sung by the judges *only* while Hymn No. 323:

"Brief life is here our portion,"

will be sung the barristers, *i.e.*, by *those who practise*, as distinguished from those *who would like to*!

AMONG the subscribers to the fund for equipping Colonel Lumsden's Horse are his Excellency the Viceroy, Rs. 1,500; the Nawab of Murshidabad, Rs. 2,000; while Mr. Verner has telegraphed Rs. 5,000 from London. The estimated ready cash expenditure is calculated at one and a half lakhs. The local newspapers, by the way, remarked on the fact that Bombay and Madras have given practically nothing so far to the movement. The ladies of Calcutta intend giving a ball in aid of the fund, and Lady Curzon is being asked to bestow her patronage. It is expected that the Corps will be ready to sail by February 6th. Colonel Lumsden has already selected 160 men, excluding the companies from the Behar Light Horse and Nilgiri Volunteer Company. The officers will be shortly appointed.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Jan. 23 was 2394, giving a death rate of 147·75 per annum per thousand as against 89·91 the corresponding period of last year, and 73·52 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 225 died from fevers; 478 plague; 186, small-pox; 97, measles; 5, cholera; 6, leprosy; 194 phthisis; 110 diseases of the nervous system; 342, affections of the respiratory organs; 157, diarrhœa; 83, dysentry; 59 still-born; 215, accidence and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain 71; Brahmin 102; Lingaet 3; Bhattia 13; Hindu of other caste, 1,389; Hindu outcaste 329; Musalman 373; Parsee 31; Jew 6; Native Christian 58; Eurasian 8; European 6; Negro-African; 2 other and unknown races 2. The total number of births was 226 as against 244 the corresponding period of last year, and 237 the average over the past five years

IN a speech delivered on January 1, to the French colony in Rome by M. Camille Barrere, French Ambassador to the Quirinal, occurred a phrase which, the Rome correspondent of the "Times" says, has given rise to much comment in political circles and in the Press. After referring to the visit of the French fleet to Sardina last spring, M. Barrere said:—About the same time a convention signed in London for the delimitation of the Franco-English spheres of influence in Central Africa furnished the Government of the Republic with an opportunity of conveying to the Italian Government official assurances which completely reassured it concerning the scope of that convention. Thus it was possible to proceed to the delimitation of our respective possessions upon the coast of Somaliland and to establish there amicable relations which have become the rule of our intercourse. Some surprise is expressed at the suggestion that the delimitation of the Somaliland boundaries was contingent upon the acceptance by Italy of the French assurances with regard to the scope of the Anglo-French agreement.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR CHARLES WARREN CAPTURES SPION KOP

THE KEY OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 25, 9-55 A.M.

Sir Charles Warren attacked the crest of Spion Kop on the night of the 23rd instant. Having surprised the small garison he dispersed the Boer, and captured the Kop, which is the key of their position and commands the trenches of the hills on either wing, which become untenable.

The result is the opening of the way to the relief of Ladysmith, which is now assured.

SIR CHARLES WARREN SURPRISED THE ENEMY IN HIS TRENCHES.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON WEDNESDAY.

THE BOERS ATTACK HEAVILY TO RECOVER SPION KOP.

SEVERE LOSSES OF THE BRITISH FROM SHELL FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 25 13-35 A.M.

General Buller telegraphs from Spearman's Farm on Wednesday evening, January 24th, as follows :—Sir Charles Warren's troops on Tuesday night moved on Spion Kop and surprised the small garison holding it, which fled on his approach.

The position was held all Wednesday, though heavily attacked by the enemy in great force. The enemy's shell fire was specially annoying and caused considerable loss. Amongst the dangerously wounded is General Woodgate.

Sir George Warren believes that the enemy's position on the adjacent ridges has been rendered untenable. The troops fought with the greatest gallantry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAPTURE OF SPION KOP BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, JAN. 25, 10-50 A.M.

General Warren has taken Spion Kop and holds the position.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH ON THE CAPTURE OF SPION KOP.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

GENERAL WOODGATE WOUNDED.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

A later despatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, 25th, states, that General Warren's troops, on Tuesday night, occupied Spion Kop surprising the Garrison, which was small. The Garrison fled on the approach of the British force.

The position has been held by us all Wednesday, though we have been heavily attacked, especially by very annoying shell-fire.

General Buller adds that he fears that our casualties have been considerable, and reports that General Woodgate has been dangerously wounded. General Warren is of opinion that he has rendered the enemy's position untenable.

Our men are doing splendidly.

CASUALTIES AT CHIEVELEY.

General Barton reports eleven casualties at Chieveley on the 23rd, including Captain Derongemont, of African Horse, killed, and Captain Dalton, of Medical Corps wounded.

THE FIGHTING ON THE 23RD.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Spearman's Camp, on the 23rd evening, says that the result of the fire from our howitzers, field guns, and rifles was that the Boers on that date abandoned the crest of the kopje, whereupon our infantry occupied it. The Boers were sheltered by a stone wall on the slope of the kopje, which they held for hours. In the afternoon, however, they retreated across the ravine, while our shrapnel and lyddite pounded them.

Our casualties were small.

NOTHING FROM GENERAL BULLER.

INTENSE ANXIETY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 24, 10 P.M.

Nothing further has been heard from General Buller, and most intense anxiety prevails.

SORTIE FROM KIMBERLEY.

NO RELAXATION OF THE SIEGE.

A sortie was made from Kimberley on the 22nd instant, which evoked a furious fire from the enemy all round, showing that there is no relaxation of the siege.

No casualties occurred.

GENERAL WARREN'S POSITION.

FORCING THE PASSAGE TO LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special telegram, dated London, January 24th :—

The position which General Warren obtained on the 21st instant and which he is at present holding is a very difficult one, presenting the greatest hazards, but it was the best he could get under the circumstances.

On the 19th instant, he tried to find an opening, with the intention of taking the enemy in flank, but after marching five miles to the westwards he turned back, no opening of any sort having been discovered in the serried range of hills. It was only possible to reach Dewdorp by a very long detour, which, besides exhausting the column, would have laid it open to harassment by the vigilant enemy, who followed the march and kept level with the assailants by moving rapidly from one hill-crest to another The only alternative was to take a position near Acton Holmes, directly in front of Spion Kop, the key of the enemy's position and, by a frontal attack, force the passage to Ladysmith. This act, it was stated by General Buller in a despatch, was fixed for the night of the 23rd, but up to 6 o'clock this afternoon no further news had reached London.

It is believed in military circles here that General Warren's experience of Boer tactics, and South African warfare generally, would suggest something less risky than the movement indicated in General Buller's despatch.

Correspondents at Ladysmith, who were able to get messages through on Monday, state that the beleaguered garrison had ceased to speculate as to the precise date of their deliverance. It has been unable to discern any development of General Buller's advance which has so far had very little appreciable effect on the investing army, except that it seems to have drawn away a portion of it. Hence the utmost vigilance is still exacted of General White, for any slackness would probably be the signal for a general assault, which might eventuate disastrously. The garrison, however, is confident, and waits the ultimate relief with patience.

An intermittent artillery duel in reported from the Modder River, and a success has been achieved by Lord Methuen, whose shells have destroyed the Boer powder-magazine at Magersfontein, This is an important incident as the enemy's line of communications has been intercepted and supplies are not easily obtainable.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

Lady Curzon presides at a ball, which is being given in honour of Lumsden's Horse. The number of men now have been accepted, and Mr. Lumsden has telegraphed, in reply to the offer of Volunteers from Bombay Rifles, that no further application can be considered. Contingents from the Coorg Rifles and Madras and Bangalore Volunteers are expected here this week. They will move into camp as they arrive. Over one thousand applications have come in to join Lumsden's Horse, but the list of those selected have not yet been published. Tents have arrived and a camp is being formed here, the contingent embarking on 6th February.

The Maharani-Regent of Mysore has offered twenty country-breds for the corps.

Gifts both in money and kind continue to flow in for Lumsden's Horse. Mr. F. T. Verner, formerly a planter in the Duars, has telegraphed Rs. 5,000 from London as circumstances prevent his offering service and the Maharani-Regent of Mysore has offered twenty ponies, and a native of Aligarh has offered twenty-seven.

THE VICTOR OF COLESBERG.

SOME POINTS ABOUT GENERAL FRENCH AND HIS CAREER AS A SOLDIER.

(BY MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.)

It is a curious fact, on which some emphasis has been recently laid, that the most successful of our leaders in South Africa so far have been principally cavalry officers. Colonel Baden-Powell is actually colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards. General French, late of the 19th Hussars, went out with Buller with the express purpose of commanding the strong cavalry division which, as yet, has had no corporate existence, its various items and components having been split up and distributed over the whole theatre of war.

Baden-Powell has no doubt owed his magnificent defence of Mafeking to his innate resolute spirit rather than to his cavalry training; but French, a cavalry officer pure and simple, has excelled in troop leading, and has shown it especially in his manage ment of the three arms combined. It was

HIS EXCELLENT DISPOSITIONS

and obvious mastery of the operation that led Sir George White to leave French the undisputed control of the Elands Laagte fight, which was unquestionably a victory. Again, now, although the proportion of artillery and infantry under his orders in the Colesberg affair was relatively small, he handled all three arms with equal adroitness and knowledge.

In his case, as in Baden-Powell's, it is, of course, the intrinsic qualities of the man that have brought him success, not the chance that he learnt his work in the cavalry. It is yet undoubtedly true that that arm has produced many good men in these latter days. It has been noticed before now by shrewd observers that the standard of intelligence and efficiency is very high among cavalry officers. There is a marked improvement in the whole class; the days of the "haw-haw" plunger are passed, and one and all are on picuous in their efforts to benefit by the higher instruction, to seek out eagerly any avenue of distinction, to shirk no duty, however irksome and arduous; and the result is best they come,

A NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE

General French is an excellent specimen of the modern school, which includes a number of first-class soldiers. It is only necessary to mention the names of Babington and Brabazon, of Brocklehurst, now unhappily shut up in Ladysmith; of Lord Dundonald commanding Buller's cavalry on the Tugela; of Lord Airlie, at the head of the 12th Lancers on the Modder; of Colonel Broadwood, late the dashing young leader of the Egyptian Cavalry, now at the head of a fine corps of irregular cavalry at the Cape.

French has always been esteemed by those who pretend to have an insight into character as one of the best of all. His soldierly aptitudes and his sound qualifications for the military service were noted almost from the first.

For a long time he was no more than regimental adjutant, first with his own people the 19th Hussars, and next with a Yeomanry Corps. He was always held in high esteem by all he served under. It was greatly to his advantage that his lot was cast with one of the best cavalry regiments in the service. This was the 19th Hussars, long under the command of Colonel Barrow.

A SPLENDIDLY-TRAINED REGIMENT,

perfect in demeanour and appearance. It accompanied Lord Wolseley in the Nile Expedition in 1884-5, and won his unstinting approval on all occasions, especially when employed in outpost duties and reconnaissances.

French was its major and second in command, and he went with it on that momentous expedition of Herbert Stewart's, which was thrown across the Bayuda Desert as a last forlorn hope to rescue Gordon in Khartum. At the fierce conflict of Abu Klea, when Stewart was struck down with Burnaby and so many more gallant souls, French with his regiment was engaged, and again they were at Metemmeh when Reuvers Buller's opportune arrival was so happily instrumental in the extrication of the force.

A strong bond of union appears to have grown up between Buller and French, dating probably from those early days. It was increased by their close association at the autumn manœuvres of 1898, when French commanded the cavalry brigade of the Southern (Buller's) Army Corps. It was

THOUGHT BY SOME EXPERTS

that the cavalry on that occasion did not greatly distinguish themselves, that it was too much wedded to old traditions of working in large bodies over long distances and at great speed, while the less showy but more useful duties of reconnaissance were largely overlooked.

For this the system of training that had long prevailed was principally to blame. It is certain that French made the most of his command, in so far as his antagonist, General Talbot, was concerned, whom he continually checked and out-manœuvred. A smart bit of work was seen on the day of the fight at Yarmbury Castle, when French, with a body of his cavalry surprised one or more batteries of Horse Artillery dismounted and made the whole force prisoners.

When the staff of the South African Army Corps was being discussed it was finally decided to give the cavalry command to French. Many other names were brought forward and strongly supported; but the casting vote for French was given by Buller himself who earnestly pleaded to have his own man.

The good opinion he had first formed had been confirmed at Aldershot, where French last year commanded the cavalry. Since then Buller has been loud in his praises of an officer whose services he so urgently needed that French, as we know, made his escape from Ladysmith by the skin of his teeth on the very eve of its investment. The story of his going South by the last train, concealed

UNDER A SEAT OF THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE

and running the gauntlet of a dropping fire, has already been heard.

Now, Buller is known to place great reliance upon French, whom he characterises as one of the best generals he has got. It looks as if he had abundant reason for his trustfulness.

In appearance French is hardly an ideal cavalry officer. There is little of the "beau sabreur" about him. He is short and thick, and of rather ungainly figure. Although he can stick on a horse as well as any one, rides with a strong seat, and is indefatigable in the saddle he is not at all a pretty horseman. His mind is more set on essentials, on effective leadership with all its means, rather than on what soldiers call "spit and polish," the external appearance and not the true inwardness of things.

His mental calibre is undoubtedly high; he is sound in judgment, clear-headed patient, taking everything quietly, the rough with the smooth; but he is always on the spot, willing to wait, and still more ready to act, when the opportunity comes, with tremendous effect.

THE SEIZURE OF FOREIGN VESSELS

THE seizure of the German steamers raises some important questions of international law. It may be as well, however, to see what the jurists have to say in regard to the broad principles of international right and usage in such matters. As to the unlawfulness of the supplying of contraband of war or military forces to a belligerent there is of course no doubt at all :—

Is it to be supposed (says Sir Robert Phillimore in his work on International Law) that any but the weakest belligerent would permit a Power calling himself impartial to supply his enemy, whom perhaps he would otherwise have vanquished, with the means of recruiting his sinking energies and restoring his decaying powers, whether these means be the succour of troops or the succour of money? If it be the act not of a neutral but of an enemy to advise how war may best be upheld, and move by her two main nerves, iron and gold, in all her equipage, it is, of course, still more the act of an enemy to furnish either of these nerves."

Elsewhere the same author writes :—

"With respect to the carrying of unquestionable munitions, military or naval, of war in their perfect or completed state, the general international law upon the subject is founded upon the clearest principles of justice and reason. 'That person,' said the great Athenian orator, 'whoever he be who prepares and provides the means of my destruction makes war upon me, though he have never cast a javelin or drawn a bow against me.'"

The author also quotes Lord Grenville :—

"If," said that statesman, "I have wrested my enemy's sword from his hands, the bystander who furnishes him with a fresh weapon can have no pretence to be considered as a neutral in the conflict."

No armed neutrality, proceeds Sir Robert Phillimore, has as yet denied this position; indeed upon this very ground they have hitherto excepted in their conventions those warlike stores which they have thought proper to designate as contraband from the general freedom which they otherwise maintain to be the right of neutral commerce. He then goes on to demonstrate that it is not merely unlawful to supply a belligerent with munitions of war at his own ports but even to sell them to him on his own territory. This, however, he admits, is a point upon which there is a wide difference of opinion amongst international jurists.

With regard to the breach of neutrality involved in the carrying of military persons for the service of a belligerent, Sir Robert Phillimore is very emphatic :—

It has been most solemnly decided by the tribunals of international law both in England and the United States of North America, that these are acts of hostility on the part of a neutral which subject the vehicle in which the persons are conveyed to confiscation at the hands of the belligerent. It may be difficult to define what is the number of military persons the conveyance of whom may subject the neutral ship to this penalty but in truth the number alone is an insignificant circumstance in the considerations on which the principle of law is built, since a few persons of higher quality and character may be of more importance than a much greater number of persons of lower condition; to send out one General may be a more noxious act than the conveyance of a whole regiment.

Nothing could be plainer than this. Of course there are various readings of international law, as there are of ordinary law. It may be that Germany may protest against the application of the principle laid down in this particular case. If, however, the facts are as stated—that there were three officers and upwards of a score of men on board in khaki uniform, which plainly indicated their destination—it is doubtful whether her protest will be pushed very far.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

ALLEGED BATCH OF BOER SPIES.

A REMARKABLE story is being circulated by a news agency to the effect that Lord Chesham's staff has detected an attempt by alleged Boer emissaries to enlist in the Imperial Yeomanry.

The story runs that on the Saturday before the mail left no fewer than twenty-five foreigners tried to gain admission to the ranks. The staff at headquarters were too sharp for them and after a close cross-examination they were turned away—except in two cases. Two of these men actually enrolled themselves, but were found out before attestation "It is believed on good grounds that this is the work of Dr. Leyds, says the report, Several men came in speaking with a decided Scandinavian accent. They probably aimed to replace the Scandinavian contingent which Lord Methuen wiped out at Modder River. "You are foreigners," said the officer. "But we are naturalised Englishmen," returned the would-be Volunteers. Very well," returned the officer quietly. "Show me your papers." They were nonplussed, for they had none to show. Up to the present none of these men have been imprisoned, the authorities contenting themselves with turning them away. All the commissioned officers have been warned to keep a keen look-out for Boer agents.

Sir Christopher Furness has offered to co-operate with Earls Durham and Grey in engaging a transport to carry the Northumberland and Durham Yeomanry contingent and the Berwick battery of artillery direct from Newcastle-on-Tyne quay to South Africa. The funds raised in the two counties will be amalgamated, and now reach £41,000.

The Secretary of the Imperial Yeomanry Committee received a letter at the offices in Suffolk-street, yesterday, from Sir Dighton Probyn, stating that the Prince of Wales was taking the keenest interest in the work of the Imperial Yeomanry Committee in enrolling their forces for service in South Africa. His Royal Highness asked for information as to the probable date of the departure of the first detachment as he was very anxious to personally inspect some of the force. The secretary replied, giving the fullest information possible.

The officials were busy all through yesterday at the offices, and it was reported last night that the work of enrolling troopers was proceeding most satisfactorily. The Remounts Department was exceedingly busy, and their work has made good progress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BLACKMAIL BY CHINESE PIRATES.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The "Times" correspondent at Hongkong states that pirates are attempting to blackmail foreign firms in Canton.

The German gunboat, Iltis, has arrived at Canton in consequence.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S SUCCESSOR.

The North China "Daily News" of Shanghai states that the Emperor of China yesterday evening signed an Edict, appointing as new Emperor, Putsing, a child of nine, and son of Prince Tuano.

He ascends the throne on the 31st instant.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 25.

The s. s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Suez, at 6-30 a.m, on Thursday, the 25th idem.

ADEN, JAN. 25.

The s. s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 20th instant, arrived at Aden, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., the 25th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left Kongkong for Bombay, on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver	27 7-16

MILITARY ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Major J. A. Tanner, R.E., is appointed D.A.A.G., R.E., Army Head-Quarters, vice Major Finnis, who joins the Military Works Department.

Majors Baker, 2nd Bombay Infantry, Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, and Forbes, 11th Bombay Cavalry, and Lieutenant Saville, 1st Bombay Lancers, are permitted to return to duty.

THE SESAMUM CROP.

An official memorandum issued to-day estimates the current Indian sesamum crop yield at only half of that of last year.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The numbers under Famine Relief throughout India now exceed the maximum in the great famine of 1896-97, in the July of the latter of which years the number rose to 3 1-2 millions. Bombay, Central Provinces, and Berar to-day record increases on the last week, but the rate of advance is growing slower as the organisation improves and tests are more uniformly enforced.

LORD ROSEBERY.

On Monday, Lord Rosebery delivered an important speech at Chatham in the course of which he said that the nation had been braced by adversity.

STRIKE IN THE POONA SILK MILL.

POONA, JAN. 25.

The strike of the silk weavers in the Poona Cotton Silk Mill continues. Neither side appears disposed to give way and in the interim a deadlock continues. Looms are lying idle.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Ganesh Sukaram Phadke, head clerk in the City Plague Committee, whose trial is going on for the last three days in the City Magistrate's Court for alleged embezzlement of public money to the sum of Rs. 1,233, has been committed to take his trial at the criminal sessions court. The magistrate framed charges under Sections 409, 420, 405 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS.

A gang of dacoits, assisted with their wives, were arrested on the 20th instant in the jungles of the village of Vehari, near Khapoli, below the Ghat of Bhor Ghaut. The names of the dacoits are Janya walad Bhikya and his accomplices, Ganya and Sitya Katodis with their boys Site and Ganji These dacoits committed several dacoities and murders in the the Karjat taluka and several other villages in Thana and Poona Districts. The police party, consisting of the Police Inspector of Poona, the Chief Constable of Karjat, with several havildars and sepoys on escort, leading the dacoits near the above village had a shower of arrows flung at them. The party in order not to kill anybody fired shots in the air but without effect. Afterwards a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the leader Janya and his wife were wounded, and the dacoits overpowered. The police arrested and brought them to Wadgaon and the wounded were left in the Talegaon hospital. It is also reported that these men murdered one Rama in broad daylight, who was giving news to the police.

ANTI-SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 25.

Through the efforts of Mr T. T. Mojumdar, barrister-at-law. of the local Bar, and Dr. Pittabardas, a meeting has been arranged between certain leading Mahajans and the European gentleman who is principally connected with the slaughtering of cattle at Ahmedabad, at which it is confidently expected that the question (one which is engaging great public interest) will be settled to the complete satisfaction of all parties concerned.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Cyclists' Union opened yesterday afternoon, on the Oval, where an excellent track had been prepared. The arrangements were admirable and the event certainly deserved more extensive patronage. The presence of Messrs. A. A. Bachman, H. E. Bryning, S. D. Garbis, and T. G. Phelps, who are reckoned the pick of Calcutta wheelmen lent additional attraction to the races. The programme started with the two miles handicap, which fell to T. Jones, who was conceded 170 yards start, and it was obvious after the first half mile that he had been let into the handicap, too leniently. A. N. Malgankar, also with 170 yards start, made a bit of race, but these two won by yards from the scratch man, The quarter mile championship was run off in heats, the winners being H. Doherty, T. J. Phelps, and F. H. Claridge, the fastest loser being G. Hunter. The final was run off immediately after the two miles race. Phelps had an easy task, though Claridge rode a good race for second place. Phelps also annexed the half mile handicap off the 15th yards mark, cleverly beating P. Jones in the sprint home. F. H. Claridge followed up his successes at the recent volunteer cycle meeting by winning the mile handicap, though Doherty claimed a foul as Claridge crossed—no doubt unintentionally—him. The point has yet to be decided. The best race of the day was the five miles championship of the Union, for which there were ten competitors. They raced in a bunch until the nineteenth last lap, when Bachman, who was leading, Doherty, G. Claridge and H. Bryning drew away. Doherty, led on the inside at the last turn, but he was caught on the post by Claridge, who won a splendid contest by half a wheel. The time was 15 minutes 3 seconds, and considering the strong wind which faced the cyclists on each run down, the time was distinctly good. The judges were Messrs. Hugh Symons and Sid Black, and the starters Messrs. J. A. Kirkbride and T. M. English, all of whom carried out the r duties efficiently. The honorary secretary is Mr F. Hogan, and the officials are to be congratulated on the success of the first day's racing, while the details were managed with much ability.

TWO MILES HANDICAP.

Time—5 m. 27 1-5 secs.

Mr. T. Jones	1
Mr. A. N. Malgankar	2
Mr. F. H. Claridge	3

11 competed.

QUARTER MILE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNION.

1st heat,
Time—38 2.5 secs.

Mr. H. Doherty	1

3 started.
2nd heat,
Time—38 1-5 secs,

Mr. T. J. Phelps	2

3 started,
3rd heat,
Time—37 4-5 secs.

Mr. F. H. Claridge	3

3 started.

HALF MILE HANDICAP.

Time—1 m. 15 secs.

Mr. T. J. Phelps	1
Mr. T. Jones	2
Mr. F. H. Claridge	3

12 competed.

ONE MILE HANDICAP.

Time—2 m. 37 2-5 secs.

Mr. F. H. Claridge	1
Mr. H. E. Bryning	2
Mr. T. Jones	3

10 started.

FIVE MILE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Time—15 m. 3 secs.

Mr. G. Claridge	1
Mr. H. Doherty	2
Mr. H. E. Bryning	3

8 started.

FINAL QUARTER MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Time—36 4-5 secs.

Mr. Phelps	1
Mr. G. Claridge	2
Mr. Hunter	3

4 competed.

THE death of Mr. Spinks leaves Lord Field and the Master of the Rolls the only survivors of the Ancient Order of the Coif. According to the late Serjeant Pulling, who wrote an exhaustive history of the Serjeants, the order of the Coif is one of the oldest orders in the country. "It existed long before Westminster Hall was built. It was, indeed, already old before there were either barristers or solicitors." The monopoly of the Serjeants in the business of the Court of Common Pleas was destroyed in 1834, and the Order received its death warrant in 1875. Serjeants' Inn was sold for £77,000, the proceeds being distributed among the then members of the Inn. The only survivor of the ancient order who appears to have entertained any doubt as to his claim to the money was the late Mr. Justice Denman, who gave his share to a charity. It is not quite correct to speak of the "abolition" of the Order of the Coif. Lord Cairns, answering a question in the House of Lords in 1877, remarked that there was nothing to prevent the Crown from creating new serjeants if it were thought expedient to confer the honour, and there were members of the Bar who desired the rank Lord Russell of Killowen lately expressed a desire to witness a revival of the old order, but there seems little prospect of this desire being fulfilled.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

MODEL PERFORMANCE OF THE MESSIAH.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

THE directors of the New Gallery have cast their nets wide, and have certainly avoided the monotony of a One-man Show. And yet it is a One-man Show, that is the motif of their exhibition. This, of course, is the collection of works now on view in another place. The public is so interested in Vandyck just now that they will surely be glad to see a few canvases by the great master who pronounced a certain memorable piece of painting to have been done by Vandyck or the Devil. So the North Room is devoted to Sir Peter Paul Rubens. Now Rubens was a Netherlandish painter who would scarcely have occupied the position he did, but for the painter who went before him. So Van Eyck is swept in as a remote precursor of Vandyck, and he and his school hold the West Gallery. But the North Room had to be filled.

From Vandyck, one of the greatest of the painters of portrait, descend our own masters in that walk of art. So Van Eyck and Vandyck both lead, most unexpectedly, to Reynolds and Lawrence. The chain is long, and the links of it rather attenuated, but we are glad of any excuse that shows us a first-rate Reynolds, and such a one there is facing us as we enter the little room to the left. It is the famous Mrs. Nesbitt as Circe. Reynolds was not always successful when he did a portrait in character. Here, however, the beautiful face so lends itself to the idea that a far less imaginative painter would have caught the inspiration. Its superb insouciance explains its easy supremacy over wild beasts [illegible] The painter has [illegible] and the pallor and white ess and the [illegible] up the [illegible]. They gave him the colour he needed to support the white of that dress, half in shadow, painted with a well-charged brush, and to bring out the beauty of a face which in those days had its notable conquests. Few works of the painter have stood the test of time so well. Romney's Lady Hamilton (No. 192) looks a little theatrie near this. But since Romney has come into his present vogue, we see much of his hasty and unfinished work, studies rather than pictures, given an importance that would have surprised the artist himself. He was less summary when the Duchess of Gordon was his sitter (No. 188), and he gave to the face the lovely colouring which seems to have belonged to the ladies of that period. Gainsborough's delicate touch is seen to advantage in the "Anne Luttrell, Duchess of Cumberland" (No. 195), a face not sympathetic or particularly honest-looking, with that sly expression in the eyes. No painter but Gainsborough could have given that drift of gauze—blown, as it were, on to the canvas—and these hands so slightly but so expressively rendered. Here, in contrast to the delicacy of the greater master, is the strength the vigorous handling, the vitality of Raeburn. He had his own style, and this portrait of Master John Gray (No. 199) bridges the interval between the supremacy of Reynolds in the "Circe" and the uninteresting accomplishment of Lawrence in the "Mrs Earle" (No. 175). Its excellences are in its first-rate technique, and probably in the securing of a good likeness, though all Lawrence's fashionable ladies are provokingly alike. But we must not pass Reynolds' full-length of the famous Elizabeth Gunning Duchess of Hamilton, and afterwards of Argyll. There are three portraits of her by the painter who gives her here that beauty of face about which Horace Walpole grew so eloquent, and the dignity which became her great rank. It is splendid for style, and yet, somehow, lacks the convincingness of the Circe. Another Reynolds, interesting for its refined type, the head and face evidently what occupied the painter's mind is the half-length of Bartolozzi, lent by the Earl of Morley. With these portraits—and we have only mentioned a few, though Angelica Kauffmann, Hoppner, and Conway are also represented—are hung examples of Turner, Constable, and Wilson, old masters of the English School of landscape. By Wilson there is an Italian lake scene (No. 179), full of that classic quietude which is his constant charm, something of the poetry of Claude without its artificiality. Constable is here in a frank sketch, very strong, very rapidly done, and with almost a suggestion of Monet. A Morland (No. 197) seems scarcely to deserve a place of honour. The colour is hot, the trees and foliage spotty and heavy, and in that gable of the cottage wall the work not of first quality. Turner's "Walton Bridges," lent by Mr. Orrock, is a familiar landscape, bathed in mellow light, the figure grouped with unerring knowledge, the charm of the painter's art glorifying a commonplace subject. The Newark Abbey (No. 191) is a less-known example, the subject scarcely like Turner, except for that dramatic sky in which the hand of the master can be easily traced. Not all the paintings in this room are masterpieces; still the assemblage gives us a fine idea of the style which characterised English art in its Palmy days.

We come to contrast when we cross the hall and find in the North Room the unrestrained exuberance of Rubens. The big canvas at the end of it, "Daniel Amidst Many Lions—from the Life," as he himself styles it, has little in common with Reynolds' version of the taming of savage brutes. But it has Rubens' fearless draughtsmanship, his scorn for difficulty, his delight to meet and master it. More worthy of the painter at his best is the small Wild Boar Hunt, lent by Sir Francis Cook (No. 118). It is but a sketch, yet every part of the little canvas is full of subject; it has all the vehemence of Rubens, his feverish rapidity, his completeness, his sense of proportion. Indeed, the small sketches are, in this room, the most acceptable, and notably a series illustrating the adventures of Achilles, and lent by Mr. Smith-Barry. It is easy to see from the colouring that these were not studies for pictures, but designs for tapestry. The Earl of Arundel, Vandyck's patron, seems also to have sat to Rubens. It is interesting to compare No. 133 here with No. 42 in the Academy. It is strange that Mr. Robarts's Vandyck might almost pass for a Rubens, and has, in some respects, more of the characteristics of that painter than Lord Carlisle's example here. The Rubens likeness is much less mannered, full of expression and vitality, and very English in type. Lord Carlisle lends the fine group of the Daughter of Herodias, which once belonged to the Orleans Collection. It has not only the splendid colour of this painter, who was never afraid of masses of red, but it has his easy perfectness of composition. The lines with him seem to fall harmoniously of their own accord; and there is such movement in the group. More deliberate, more reasoned out, and less felt, is the well known engraved gallery picture, one in the Collection of the Earl of Plymouth, and there known as "The Fig." Quite a heaotomb of game, fur and feather, massed or hung up, occupies one side of the picture, while to the left, where the landscape is open, can be seen a woman carrying fruit and the sportsman leading her to the scene of his triumphs. The fig, which he he has taken from her basket, and which he squeezes between finger and thumb, gave its name to this large canvas. Considering the amount of detail the effect is very broad, but the work has not the spirit of some of the smaller pictures. Here we must pause. The large West Gallery is devoted to examples of early Netherland art, some of rare quality and all of great interest. We reserve this for a second notice, but in the meantime would recommend every student of this little known period to read the admirable essay on it which appears as a preface to the catalogue. It is the work of Mr. J. H. Weale, a great authority on his subject, and treats comprehensively, lucidly, and in a short space, a branch of art history which one is too much inclined to view with the interest of the antiquarian.

Last New Year's Day a "model" performance of the "Messiah" was given by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, under Sir Frederick Bridge; Mozart's additional accompaniments being abandoned, and the rendering of the oratorio, to a certain extent, approaching those of Handel's own day. A true Handelian performance is, of course, now impracticable, except, perhaps, in a small hall, and under semi-private conditions. Even then we could hardly reproduce the tone of the oboes of the Handel period, while the modern organ differs as greatly from the archaic instrument of a hundred and fifty years ago, as the harpsichord of Handel's time from the iron frame grand pianoforte of the present day. At the Foundling concert in 1753, the balance-sheet of which has been preserved, and shows the actual number of executants, there were 25 singers and 35 bandsmen. No such proportion is practicable at the Albert Hall with its choir of 800 singers; but otherwise the Handelian conditions were more or less observed; and Sir Frederick Bridge repeated the expedient adopted last year of dividing the orchestra into a 'concertino' band for accompanying the soloists and ripieno for the choruses and elsewhere where greater fulness was required. It is very possible that the defects in the choral singing on Monday were partly due to the fact that the choir were accustomed to the version used and at any rate "For unto us" went most tamely, while in "Glory to God" there were even signs of wavering. The choir were, however, we believe, not at their full strength, owing doubtless to the influenza epidemic; but they have certainly often sung very much better. The soloists, for once, took first honours. The cast was undoubtedly a strong one, and it was mainly to this, and to the still undiminished popularity of Handel's immortal oratorio, that an enormously large audience was attracted, despite a miserably wet night. Miss Clara Butt, who on last New Year's Night was unable to sing owing to a cold, now made her first appearance since her triumphant tour of the United States. She is not an ideal Handelian vocalist, but she was in splendid voice, and after a fine rendering of "He shall Feed His Flock," she fairly aroused the enthusiasm of the audience by her delivery of "He was despised," in which her noble organ was heard to its greatest advantage. The people tried to encore this number, but in vain, for Sir Frederick bridge very properly refused to allow the repetition of a piece. "Why do the Nations," splendidly rendered by Mr Andrew Black, and the "Hallelujah" were as usual also re-demanded, but neither was repeated. Mr. Lloyd Chandos was responsible for the tenor music, while Madame Albani, who has just returned from a tour in the provinces, sang the soprano part. The popular prima donna was in very good voice, and pleasantly revelled in "Rejoice Greatly," which she took at a faster pace than usual. Her rendering of "How Beautiful are the Feet" was also as admirable as ever. At the next concert, on the 25th, "St. Paul" will be performed.

Outside the wide domain of pantomime-land, Christmas has this year not been productive of novelty at the theatres; but it has, on the other hand, brought back to the Prince of Wales's Mr. Martin Harvey with his company in Mr. Freeman Wills's version of "A Tale of Two Cities," and that is in itself a substantial addition to our theatrical entertainments. "The Only Way" is a notable example of skilful adaptation in which the essential features of a novel are preserved without the diffuseness which is fatal to dramatic effect. Mr. Freeman Will's play is, indeed, really a play, and not a series of episodes crowded upon each other in the vain effort to transfer an entire novel to the stage; the author has, moreover, had the good fortune to see his adaptation admirably acted. Mr. Martin Harvey's Sydney Carton is decidedly the best thing that this young actor has yet done. His impersonation is distinguished by picturesqueness, quiet power, and deep pathos; above all, it has the sovereign quality of imagination. Mr. Everill as Dr. Manette, Mr. Holbrook Blinn as Ernest Defarge, Mr. J. G. Taylor as Mr. Lorry, Mr. Sydney Paxton as Mr. Stryver, and Miss Marriott as the terrible "Tricoteuse," all resume their original parts. The only notable changes, indeed, in the cast are that Mr. Charles Lander succeeds Mr. Herbert Sleath as Charles Darney, while in the place of Miss Grace Warner, who is now engaged elsewhere, Miss Eva Moore plays with a very pleasant vivacity and refinement the part of the heroine, Lucie Manette. The revival has been received with great favour, and promises to enjoy a renewed popularity.

Madame Patti, as we have already announced, has agreed to take part in the performance now being organized at Covent Garden for the War Fund. The date fixed is February 22, when, of course, the Opera House will still be arranged as for the fancy dress balls. The widely-expressed wish that the great prima donna shall then appear in at least one act of a favourite opera, is therefore, we fear, impracticable; although she will sing at the concert. The occasion is a special one, for it is well known that Madame Patti has been obliged consistently to refuse to appear for charities except for those to which she has so liberally contributed in the neighbourhood of her South Wales Castle. She is, in fact, under contract to Messrs. Harrison, who invariably write a letter of refusal, pointing out that if she once deviated from her rule the prima donna would immediately be inundated with applications, and might indeed be singing for charity every day of her life, with what results to herself personally, and to Messrs. Harrison financially, may be imagined. But the present occasion is felt both by the prima donna and her managers an exceptional one, and at the special request of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, wife of the War Minister, and who is organizing the affair, the exception has been made. A War concert, with Madame Albani and Mr. Lloyd as chief singers, and with the workmen and other champion brass bands of the provinces as a special attraction is also announced at the Albert Hall a fortnight hence. Here the prices are high :—£2 2s. for the arena, a guinea for the upper balcony, and half a guinea for the organ gallery.

In quoting a St. Petersburg letter concerning the theatrical performance that its being prepared in the Hermitage Palace by the Grand Duke Constantine, who has translated Shakespeare's "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," into Russian, and will appear in the part of the Danish Prince, the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that the play is to be given before the Emperor and Empress and the whole Court. The Grand Duke Constantine, knowing the deep interest taken by society in the representation, has set apart for the actors, in view of the limited space the theatre affords, tickets that will admit their friends to the rehearsals. Each Monday and Thursday, therefore, a small group of the elect are able to be present. Even in the absence of all scenery, the interest in the drama is enthralling. "The Grand Duke especially (we are assured), from his first appearance on the stage, captivates everyone by his sincere interpretation of a work which he has so admirably translated. He is at his best in the ghost scene and in the scene with the Queen-mother. Madame Kosiakovsky, who

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

LAST evening an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Corporation Hall, when the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presided and there was a good attendance of members.

MUSJID BUNDER FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

Consideration was resumed of Dr. Katrak's proposition, whiet asked for the sanction of Rs. 25,737 to meet the estimated cost of acquiring the land which was required to give access to the Fire Brigade station, proposed to be built near the Musjid Bunder Bridge, in accordance with the recommendation of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee appointed to inspect sites for a fire brigade station for Mandvi.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the site which was recommended by the Standing Committee, was not quite appropriate for the purpose for which it was required.

After some discussion the Corporation adopted Professor Muller's amendment to the effect that the Standing Committee's resolution recommending the site be recorded, and the Commissioner be asked to report on the alternative site.

COMPENSATION TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.

The Corporation sanctioned the payment of grain compensation to Municipal employe's on schedule appointments drawing less than Rs. 16 per mensem at the rate of Rs. 1 per mensem; and to police ramosis employed by the Municipality at Rs. 1-8 per mensem, for such time in the present scarcity as grain compensation was paid by Government to their employe's.

A BIG BILL.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"In continuation of this office No. 21457 of the 20th November, 1899, and with reference to the Standing Committee Resolution No. 3554 of the 29th idem, I have the honour to state that Mr. Santo Crimp has submitted the following bill:—

	£	s.	d
Fees for professional services as agreed.....	1,787	10	0
Passage and landing expenses—extended time	92	10	0
Hotel expenses at one guinea per day, September 23rd to January 13th, minus 23 days absent	93	9	0
Expenses visiting Water Works.....	3	10	0
Total..	1,976	19	0

Calculating this amount at 1s. 4d. a rupee the total comes to Rs. 29,654, and when the following items are added to this sum, the total aggregates Rs. 32,000:—Carriage hire in Bombay as per bills already rendered and these to be submitted as per Mr. Smith's estimate Rs. 453. Printing the report on surface and subsoil drainage, Rs. 370. Cost of sinking trial pits, &c., Rs. 501-13-4 Amount reserved for meeting cost of printing the report on the other matters referred to Mr. Santo Crimp and unforeseen charges Rs. 1,022-2-8—total, Rs. 2,346-0-0.

The Standing Committee have already recommended to the Corporation the grant of Rs. 29,000 in connection with Mr. Santo Crimp's services in regard to the report on surface and subsoil drainage, and when this amount is deducted from the sum of Rs. 32,000 above described, it leaves a balance of Rs. 12,000. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to defray this sum of Rs. 12,000 by an advance from surplus cash balance, pending the final decision of the Corporation whether all the charges should be met from the current revenue or from loan funds."

Resolution of Standing Committee, No. 10805, dated the 17th January, 1900:—"That the Commissioner's letter No. 26711, dated the 15th January, 1900 be forwarded to the Corporation in continuation of Standing Committee Resolution No. 8561, dated the 29th November, 1899, and with reference to corporation Resolution No. 7973, dated the 13th November, 1899, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that sanction be given to a further advance of Rs. 12000 from surplus cash balance, pending adjustment against current revenue or loan funds as may hereafter be decided by the Corporation, to meet the balance of the cost of engaging Mr. Santo Crimp's services to advise the Corporation on drainage and other subjects.

Dr. Katrak proposed that sanction be given to an advance of Rs. 32,000 to meet the cost of engaging Mr. Santo Crimp's services for advising on surface and sub-soil drainage.

Mr. Aun Ali seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee enquired at what rate of exchange the bill would be paid?

Mr. Wacha said that the cheque would be at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day the cheque was paid.

Mr. Hormusjee: I wanted the explanation from the Commissioner or the proposer of the resolution. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hajee Usuf said that a guinea a day for hotel charges was exorbitant.

Professor Muller said that a room was charged for at the Esplanade Hotel as high as from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

The resolution was then carried.

LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The Corporation recorded the Commissioner's letter, in which he stated that in view of the resolution passed by the Corporation, he had already made arrangements to continue the experiments with Lustig's serum during the cold season. Should there be a serious epidemic it was intended to treat at least 800 cases with the serum, and the experience thus obtained should be sufficient to admit of a definite conclusion being arrived at.

RELIEF FROM ALL CHARGES.

The Corporation recorded letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, in which the letter stated, "I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have decided that the Bombay Municipality shall be relieved of all charges connected with the Plague Research Laboratory at Bombay with effect from the 1st April, 1899."

Mr. Wacha: For this mercy, many thanks. (A laugh.)

EVASION OF CYCLE TAX.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, in which he stated that for the quarter ending 30th September, 1899, the number of bicycles and tricicles taxed was 834 and 13 respectively and the amount recovered aggregated Rs. 1 563-13-0.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the letter be recorded. He said that though the number for the quarter was larger than what it was reported on a former occasion, there was still a very large number of bicycles, which had escaped taxation. They must be thankful for small mercies shown to them by those who possessed the machines.

Mr. Saraf Ali Mamoojee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee thought that the action was unsatisfactory. A very much larger number of cycles was used in Bombay. There were cycle carnivals held just opposite the Commissioner's bungalow, and if a municipal officer were to attend that carnival he would find that several hundreds congregated there and that he would be able to find out those who escaped the payment of taxes.

Mr. Kabraji was of opinion that the Assessment Department was at fault that they did not serve notices on persons possessing the cycles. He knew of a case in which a person in possession of a cycle was not served with any such notice.

The Municipal Commissioner: Name, name.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha thought that on a rough calculation there must be more then 2,000 cycles in Bombay.

Dr. Katrak said that the difficulty on the part of the Assessment Department would to a certain extent be obviated if the several cycle clubs, which are springing up of late in the city, were approached and some moral pressure was brought to bear upon cyclists through these clubs to pay up their taxes.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar observed the committee appointed to consider the subject had not yet submitted their report, though several months had expired since the appointment of that committee.

Professor Muller said that the committee met several times, but they were awaiting the opinion of counsel asked for on a certain point.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said that he was sorry to observe that though Mr. Kabraji knew that a certain cyclist had failed to pay the tax, he did not bring it to the notice of the executive. Mr. Kabraji ought to be made liable for it. As regards the suggestion made to approach the cycle clubs, he might say that he had a conversation with one who was connected with one of these clubs, and he told him that there was only one stupid member among them, who was paying the tax. (Laughter.) As for the delay on the part of the committee, he might say that they were awaiting counsel's opinion which, it was hoped, would be expedited. He thought there were between three and four thousand cycles in Bombay. It was stated in a periodical that the general public were waiting and watching how the city would shape in the matter of these cycles. He (Mr. Wadia) would say that the city had "shaped" most dishonestly and disgracefully as far as the attempts for escaping the payment of the tax was concerned.

The resolution was then carried.

SERVICE REGISTER OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.

On the proposition of the chairman of the Standing Committee, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie sanction was given to an extra grant of Rs. 1,110, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of the continuance, for a further period of six months, from the 1st December, 1899, of the extra staff employed for completing the service register of municipal employes and of the purchase of registers and stationery.

CESSPOOLS, &C.

With reference to a statement prepared by the Health Officer, containing information required by the Corporation in respect of cesspools, public latrines, and water closets, and their cleansing Dr. Dinshaw B. Master stated that the report was most disappointing, and that the replies given were very lame. The Health Department was reorganised two years ago at a heavy cost, but yet they were now told that the staff was insufficient. If the carts and other appliances were insufficient, it was the duty of the Divisional Health Officers to bring the matter to the notice of the Corporation. Dr. Dinshaw drew a very unsatisfactory picture of the Health Department, and finally proposed that the report be recorded.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, in seconding the proposition, agreed with Dr. Dinshaw in his remarks. In the supply of carts and bhungies, certain localities were favoured at the expense of others.

Mr. K. N. Wadia passed severe strictures on the shortcomings of the Health Department in the matter of bhungees and carts. The enforcing of the construction of water closets in the Fort should be stopped, because they were unable to give water for cleansing them.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Watcha supported Dr. Dinshaw Master in his remarks regarding the shortcomings of the Heath Department. He thought that the great prevalence of fever in the Fort Ward was owing to the Divisional Health Officers not seeing that a sufficient number of bhungees and scavengers were provided. The department was organised at an increased cost of two or three lakhs of rupees; and the speaker thought that the results would be better if this amount was spent on providing more carts and bhungees for the Fort Ward.

The papers in the matter were, after some further discussion, recorded.

THE PLAGUE REPORT.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding the Plague Report for the year ending 31st May, 1899.

Dr. Dinshaw Master remarked that fair treatment was not given in the removal of patients to hospitals; and he was of opinion that whole houses should not be vacated. Removal from houses gave patients a shock and hastened their death. The opinions of family doctors should be respected in the removal of patents from their houses. The municipal doctors created a great hardship by pronouncing common fever cases to be cases of plague. In the hospitales patients were tied down to their beds without hospital boys or nurses. If Government did not supply these, it was a cruelty to remove patients from their houses. There ought to be a change in the plague administration for all the expenditure of the last three years had not dimnished the plague. Dr. Dinshaw eulogised the exertions of Professor Muller in the suppression of the plague as admirable and disinterested, and moved that the report be adopted, and that with the results of the practical working of the various plague measures adopted during the last three years, before them, the Corporation were of opinion that one of these measures, namely, the compulsory removal of plague patients to hospitals, as it had been worked hitherto in Bombay, although good in principle and laudable in its intentions had served to entail considerable hardships on large sections of the people, and had led to concealment of cases. That the Corporation therefore, were of opinion that in the interests of the people as well as of Government it was desirable that greater laditude than at present should be allowed in segregating plague patients at their own houses, if they were in a position to be placed under proper segregation and treatment. That the President be requested to forward that resolution to the Plague Commissioner for his information.

Mr. Sarafali Mamoojee seconded the proposition.

It being late, the Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

BLACKHEATH MEDAL.

THE competition for the Blackheath medal took place on Wednesday and Thursday. The course is not in particularly good order, and there were only about a dozen entries. The medal is for the best scratch score, but in addition a handicap is attached. Both fell to Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, who put in an excellent card of 85, which is the best gross; his net total in the handicap is 83, the nearest opponent being 88. The following are the best scores:—

BLACKHEATH MEDAL.

	gross.	hdcap.	nett.
Mr H G W Meikle.....	85	2	83
Mr A T Spalding.....	89	1	88
Mr J Stiven	91	scr	91
Dr McDonald	97	4	93
Mr D Miller.....	95	4	99

HANDICAP.

COLONEL MACHADO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Excellency Colonel Machado, whose term of three years of office as the Governor-General of Portuguese-India, probably expires in the month of June next, may be justly called a New Star in the Crown of Portugal, for his disinterestedness and other excellent qualities rather rare in that fallen country.

In the midst of confusion and corruptions his Excellency landed without any show, and after formally taking over charge from his Grace the Patriarch-Archbishop, inaugurated his good government by restoring the long-desired peace and order, making the enemies best of friends and loyal citizens, steered clear of political leanings, worked heart and soul, and has spared no efforts to endow the country with all possible improvements, and the record of his Excellency's short but thorough administration has no parallel in the history of Goa, and under his wise and economical government, the country, in the near future, is capable of a great development of its riches.

It is just rising from a deep fall, and his Excellency ought to remain there to see the results of his labours, nor can that country spare his Excellency's services at present, but if the Goans let his Excellency go, they will have the misfortune of seeing perhaps the worst of that historical city, for it has been the policy of the Portuguese Governors to undo though be ever so good, the works of their predecessors, and in the midst of corruptions in the mother-country they can never expect such a Governor I would therefore suggest that a public meeting of the Portuguese community in Bombay be convened with a view to their addressing in time his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, to extend his Excellency's term of office for a further period of five years to finish the work of regeneration of the country.—Yours, &c.,

C. F. LOBO.

21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, Jan. 24.

THE POST-OFFICE MEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor has expressed his views so clearly on the evils of overcrowding that it is astonishing to find that a Government Department is as great an offender in this respect as any slum landlord. The Post Office stables are a case in point. These were originally built about 20 years ago for the accommodation of not more than 15 horses with quarters for the necessary coachmen and syces with their families. Since then the number of horses has increased to nearly 40 with a corresponding increase in the number of attendants, but without any augmentation of the accommodation either for the horses or the men. In consequence both the stables and the men's quarters have now to hold more than double the number for which they were originally constructed. In the worst chawl in the native town the overcrowding is confined to human beings, whereas in these stables both men and horses, are packed like sardines in a box. As a matter of fact the horses have not sufficient room. There is also an almost complete absence of sanitary arrangements. The stables have not yet been connected with the Shone drains, although the owners of all the surrounding properties were obliged to make the connections more than two years ago. Several cases of plague have already occurred among the men this season and they were attacked also in previous years. Altogether these stables are a menace to the health of the population of the Apollo Bunder District, and it is quite time that the Post Office authorities stirred themselves to put this part of their house in order.—Yours, &c.,

APOLLO BUNDER.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Wednesday says:—Mr. Vithal Laxuman Deodhar (a trained man) has been appointed as an Assistant to the School Master, Municipal School No. 1, in place of the late Mr. Vishvanath Krishna Devasthale, who died on the 10th December last.—At the quarterly meeting of the Thana Municipality, held in the Municipal Office, on Monday last, the following persons were re-appointed members of the managing committee for the quarter ending 31st March 1900:—Messrs. Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar, Noor Khan, Cawasji Byramji Divecha and Tribhowan Jamnadas. The names of the former two members have, it is said, been especially mentioned in the reports on the administration of the Thana Municipality for the services rendered by them to the Municipality and public.—A Katodi was tried by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Acting Sessions Judge of Thana, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievious hurt by a dangerous weapon to a Bania, in the Bassein Taluka, of the Thana District a few days ago, and, on conviction, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on Saturday last.—A Katodi of the village of Dharava Karava, in the Salsette Taluka, was tried by Rao Saheb Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B. A., Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Thana, for stealing one maund of salt, worth Rs. 3 from the Government salt pan at Belapoor, in this district, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on Saturday last.—The thermometer readings ranged from 68 to 72 degrees in shade at Thana, yesterday.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

"FROM OVERLORD TO CONQUEROR."

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD in the "Westminster Gazette" under the heading of "From Overlord to Conqueror," says:—

The prevalent feeling still is that political considerations of every kind not only may be but should be put aside for the more ardent prosecution of the war. All such considerations can wait. We put them on the shelf. We turn all our thought and endeavour to the most completely smashing termination of the war conceivable. That accomplished, we take up again the political role and proceed to establish in South Africa the new order of things which the destruction of the two small Republics there was intended to promote, and which has only been retarded because the war has been prolonged.

The one sound element in this state of feeling is the resolution to "see this thing through." It is not only an heroic resolution, but much more than that. It is unavoidable—sheer necessity, created by an imitative, inept, uncalculating Imperialism where nothing of the kind existed six months ago. No doubt there would be as much eagerness in the country to "fight it through" were there no such imperative necessity; but as a matter of fact the situation is precisely that of the man who is suddenly chucked into deep water where no one can fish him out—he must either swim to land or else sink. That fact, while it takes nothing from the splendour of the resolution to "see this thing through," leaves the value of political circumspection and foresight unimpaired. It is no encouragement to their disuse that after ten weeks of a war brought about in their absence its promoters are protesting that

"THE VERY EXISTENCE OF THE EMPIRE IS AT STAKE."

And so one might think seeing that before a single effective blow has been struck on our side "Help! help!" is cried in every corner where a horse or a man can be gleaned. Infinitely humiliating, of course; and perhaps the appeal has been carried needlessly far. Possibly it had been better dropped in passing the doors of the native Indian princes, for example. Yet we who understood and disliked the war must join in the cry too—taught by the consideration which Mr. Chamberlain could not stoop to that no effort is excessive, no sacrifice too great that is likely to shorten operations. What concerns us most at this juncture is that

even the most eager promoters of the war are dropping into complacent expectation of a long conflict. They are speculative as to whether we shall be able to bring the war to a conclusion before the end of the century. But that perhaps is a ruse intended to drive the country to yet greater sacrifices of all means. Any sacrifice at any cost. For should the war remain undecided for but half a year longer the "very existence of the Empire" may not even then be at stake; but Mr. Chamberlain's war will be safe for celebration as the most disastrous as well as the most avoidable in the history of England. So say

ALL THE POLITICAL PROBABILITIES—

probabilities which, if they were obscure to the promoters of the war in May, June, July, August September October, and later still, are plain enough to them now. Indeed, some of these probabilities have become actual facts by operation of the war itself, and nothing can undo them. Had the war been risked in sufficient understanding of the enterprise, and therefore with the necessary preparation for it, a swift strong blow might have been delivered with this effect at least—maintenance of the military prestige of the empire. The war might even have had a glory of its own, apart from that which shines from the valour of the individual fighting man in "tight places." But as it is, and with all the unfinquiring ignorance, all the indifference to probabilities precedent to the war? There is not an intelligent being in the kingdom but knows in his heart that the military prestige of England is smitten; and few there can be who doubt that after the history of the last ten weeks in South Africa nothing can make the war glorious. Successful it will be, spite of the ruffiers turned faint-hearts; crushingly successful perhaps; but only successful within the limits of the battlefield, and a success attributed by the world to overwhelming numbers alone. Though we "smash" the Boers, it will never be said now, either on that continent or any other, that we beat them. For so much thanks may be given at once to the contrivers and managers of the enterprise, as its first grand consequence, it is complete and uniterable. To recover our military prestige we must have a war somewhere else; it must remain in its present condition till we do so.

ANOTHER THING ALREADY SETTLED BY THE WAR

is the complete unsettlement of every design, every purpose which commended it to the dupes of the new diplomacy. The aims then published, the South African future then promised we all remember. There is an end of all that. In less than ten weeks it was destroyed by the war that was to bring it about. That is because the war was in that short time transformed; not, however, by chance, but by simply natural development. While it existed only in idea—I mean amongst our own visionaries—it was a war really of conciliation. It was a war for brotherhood—for brotherhood in liberty. It was to efface every mark and every sense of inequality between white man and white man, and lift all to the same level of privilege and self-respect. But the one sovereign principle of this had to be endured—the Dutch must be made to understand and acknowledge that the English were the paramount race. Shot and shell were to be their teachers; but why? Simply for the reason that nothing else would bring the Dutch population into a cheerful and lasting acquiescence. It is conceivable this idea, like many others which are in fact hopeless artifice, The war began, and from the first moment developed its true character. To change it would be a defeat that would resound throughout the world, following the beat of our morning drum. To go on with it was to go on with a mere war of conquest,—an interminable war of races, neither of which ever could endure the semblance of subjugation. Of course we go on, and should the business demand Mr. Winston Churchill's 250,000 men for its completion they will be supplied. But what a war! and what a prospect from it! Where can we find in that prospect the equal freedom, equal privilege which (as we still read) is the sublime object of the war? Nowhere. The conflict ended South Africa must be governed as a conquered country, half its population being foreigners, bitterly disaffected, undesigned by nature to live as a subjugate people. "Edward," says Mr. Goldwin Smith in his new book of English history, speaking of the greatest king of that name—"Edward had now been forced to take the fatal step from the position of a rightful overlord to that of a conqueror." We will not talk of fatal steps, but whosoever takes the trouble to trace out what is meant by the fatal step from the one position to the other will understand that a man may be a good Englishman and yet find no charm in this war and no statesmanship in the working of it up.

ONE SURE RESULT,

however, may be mentioned by way of illustration. An unfulfilled wish of Prince Bismarck's was to plant South Africa with German military colonies, or rather with centres for emigration where German nationality would not be lost as it is in America, but remain serviceable to the fatherland. Well, now we may be sure (I have no space for particular reasons here) that Germans will be encouraged to swarm into South Africa, where there is plenty of business to be done, where there are many of them already, and where their natural sympathy with the Dutch population will not lack encouragement either. As we see clearly enough, it is not a feeling that needs much stimulus, but what it wants it will get. That is a mere matter of course. It is a matter of course, that German statesmanship should rejoice at the ingenuity which divides the South African population, converting the stubborn Dutch half into no well-wishers of the other half—alien to it and its conquerors. In no place in the world probably could German ambition wish for a seed plot so beautifully prepared, or in a more timely hour, and, if it do not make the most of the gift, German ambition is much less attentive and enterprising than it gets credit for.

This, however, is but to mention only one other sweet result of the war, which is already a settled thing. But the two that are named have others in their wake, none of them fair to look upon. And since that is so, entire devotion to the prosecution of the struggle cannot be commended. That it must be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, and to nothing short of conquest, I also think. But while our soldiery are upon that work, there is much more business for Her Majesty's Ministers that can be safely postponed to the day of peace.

NOT many cases of first rate importance were decided during the past year. The House of Lords decided, in the Kempton Park case, that an enclosure on a racecourse is not a "place" within the meaning of the Betting Act; the Court of Appeal, reversing the decision of Mr. Justice North in "Walters v. Lane" held that the reporter of a speech is not an "author" within the meaning of the Copyright Act; the Divisional Court decided that a tradesman who weighs a commodity is not entitled to put; the wrapper into the scales with it. The examination of the directors of the Industrial Contract Corporation before Mr. Justice Wright attracted a large amount of public attention towards the close of the year. Chief among the criminal cases were the proceedings against Beall and the trial of Louise Masset.

"HOW TO BE HAPPY, THOUGH MARRIED."—That is a secret which many would like to possess. And yet it is so far out of our reach! After all, health is the best guarantee of a happy married life, and, with sound health on both sides it will be mainly one's own fault if happiness does not ensue. Then, husbands and wives, purify your blood, invigorate your nerves, promote the healthy action of your liver, cure your headaches, restore your appetite, banish flatulency, indigestion and low spirits by the use of the world-famed Holloway's Pills. If at any time you suffer from gout, rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, or sore throat, use freely Holloway's Ointment. It has cured millions; it will cure you.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 23rd instant, were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 23nd, 4 feet against 2 feet 10 4-5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops slightly damaged by frost in Sehwan and Manjhand talukas and seriously in Dadu taluka. Rabi crops flourishing elsewhere. Cattle in Karachi, Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan, and Tata talukas still in bad condition. Price of wheat in Karachi 9, of jowari 10½, of bajri 8 1-2, of rice 5½ and of Bombay grass 20 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Average rainfall of 2 cents during week in seven talukas. Rainfall beneficial to crops to some extent. Rabi crops in fair condition. Crops slightly injured by frost in Rohri, Labdarya, Mehar and Kakar talukas and by white ants in Ubauro taluka. Crops withering in Ubauro taluka owing to insufficient irrigation. Fodder-supply insufficient in Ubauro taluka. Prices of food-grains and fodder steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Rabi crops thriving except in Guni, Dero Mohbat, Tando Alahyar, Sakrand Kandiaro and Moro talukas, where they are slightly injured by frost. Cattle in fair condition in Guni, Badin and Hala talukas and Naushahro division. Price of rice varying from 8 to 12, of wheat from 8 to 11, of jovari from 11 to 14 and of bajri from 10 to 11 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 3 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain on 19th 5 cents at Kashmor, and on 20th 8 cents at Jacobabad, 5 cents at Thul and Shabdadpur. Begari canal still flowing. Rabi crops suffering in Shahdadpur taluka owing to want of water in the Sakkur canal, and flourishing elsewhere. Fodder supply insufficient in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 13 seers 10 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 10 chataks, of wheat 10 seers 12 chataks and of rice 8 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 5 annas 11 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week 25 cents at Mithi and 1 cent at Dipla. Rabi crops thriving in Mirpur Khas, Sanghar, Umarkot and Mithi talukas. Fodder almost unobtainable. Price of rice and bajri at Mirpur 9 1-2 and 10 1-2, at Khipra 12 and 10, at Sanghar 14 and 11 1-2, at Umarkot 12 and 9 1-4, at Ghachra 9 1-2 and 8 3-10, at Mithi 10 and 8 43-80, at Dipla 11 and 9, and at Nagar 8 53-80 and 7 73-80 seers per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th January 1900). No rain during week. Sowing of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Scarcity of water in Viramgam taluka. Irrigated standing rabi crops on the river bed in fairly good condition, and elsewhere withered owing to water being brackish. Fodder supply entirely insufficient and not procurable even at the highest price at the taluka towns. Cattle are weak and suffering severely. Price of jowari 9 seers, of bajri 8 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 40 tolas and of rice 2nd sort 7 seers 40 tolas. Price of fodder Rs. 20 per 1,000 bundles of hay and Rs. 16 per 100 bundles of jowari.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Irrigated crops in good condition. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Condition of agricultural stock poor. Price of maniza 9½ and of bajri 7½ seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 22nd January 1900).—No rain during week. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 7, of rice 8 1-2, of bajri 7 3-4 and of bavto 9 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 11 sheaves of sundhia, 16 of bajri and 65 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Irrigation of fodder crops continues. Fodder supply scarce. Grass not available in Amod and Vagra talukas.

Surat.—Picking of cotton in progress in Olpad, Chorasi, Jalalpor and Mandvi talukas. Irrigated rabi crops in fair condition in Olpad, Bardoli and Pardi talukas. Condition of fodder supply and cattle fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 4° cool on 17th and 18th, 2° warm on 20th, 1° warm on 21st, 2° cool on 22nd and 5° cool on 23rd; temperature normal on 19th. Vapour in air defective on 17th, 18th, 22nd and 23rd, normal on 19th and 21st, and excessive on 20th. Diurnal motion to E. on 17th; abnormal wind from north-west on 22nd and 23rd.

Thana.—Collection of rab materials for next season in progress. Spreading and burning of rab commenced in some places. Condition of rabi crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee 6½ at Mukhada, 7 1-4 at Mahim, 7 1-2 at Kalyan, 7 3-4 at Bhiwndi, Vada and Basscin, 8 at Murbad, 8 1-4 at Dahanu, 8 3-4 at Shahapur, 9 at Umbargaon and 9 1-2 at Thana.

Kolaba.—Threshing of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi crops in fair condition. Rabi operations in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 72 1-2 tolas per rupee. Prices of food-grains stationary in the district.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Cutting of grass and rab sowing in progress. Summer crops in fair condition. Price of rice slightly fallen in Ratnagiri, Devgad, Khed and Dapoli talukas and risen in Rajapur taluka. Price of nachni risen in Rajapur and Dapoli talukas and steady elsewhere. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 10 seers 55 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 55 tolas at Ratnagiri. Price of nachni at Ratnagiri 11 seers 55 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 10 seers 16 tolas at Dapoli to 13 seers 26 tolas at Vengurla. Price of dry fodder in Ratnagiri 3 annas 2 pies per maund and in the district varying from 1 anna 10 pies at Sangameshvar to 12 annas 10 pies at Devgad.

Nasik.—Rain during week 5 cents at Yeola and 9 cents at Nandgaon. Threshing of rice and nagli in progress in Peint taluka. Sowing operations in irrigated lands in progress in Kalvan taluka. Condition of rabi garden crops fair in Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Standing rabi crops withered in all talukas for want of rain. In the hills fodder supply and condition of cattle still fair; elsewhere cattle are suffering from want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas for want of water also. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 26 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 38 tolas and of nagli 10 seers 28 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik 12 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 13 cents at Kopargaon; none elsewhere. Crops under irrigation fair in some places and likely to suffer for want of sufficient supply of well water. Rabi crops in Sangamner taluka slightly damaged by excessive cold. Fodder-supply getting scanty. Condition of cattle becoming worse. Actual price of jowari at Nagar 8 seers 75 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 62 tolas and of karbi 27 seers per rupee.

Poona.—No rain during week. Standing crops in garden lands of Junnar, Indapur and Haveli talukas in somewhat good condition. Condition of cattle in Shrur and Purandhar talukas and Dhond petha growing worse while that of cattle in other parts of the district is rather fair. Price of jowari at Poona 18 lbs. 8 4-5 tolas, of bajri 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of karbi 30 lbs. and of hay 62 1-2 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 20th January 1900).—Rain during week 1 cent at Barsi; none elsewhere. Rabi crops in black soil in fair condition in some places, and reaping of them commenced in Barsi, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Sangola talukas and slight rise in Malsiras taluka. Price of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks, of rice 10 seers 4 chataks, of jowari 10 seers 12 chataks and of bajri 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 2-8 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Rabi crops almost withered in some places. Condition of cattle getting worse. Prices of food-grains risen in Javli taluka, fallen in Valva, Wai, Man and Patan talukas and stationary elsewhere. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs. 26 tolas each. Price of karbi 62 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Rabi jowari crops in rich black soil in ears and those in other places withered. Reaping of gram and wheat in progress in Hungund, Muddebihal, Badami and Bagevadi talukas. Cotton crops fairly well in these talukas. Crops reported to be damaged by rats in parts of Sindgi taluka. Condition of cattle poor owing to dearness and insufficiency of fodder. Average price of jowari 10 seers 14 chataks of bajri 10 seers 11 chataks, of tur-dal 8 seers 9 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 8 chataks and of karbi 155 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Cattle selling cheap in Chikodi, Athni and Gokak talukas on account of insufficiency of fodder. Water-supply becoming scanty in Chikodi taluka and in parts of Parasgad and Athni talukas. Price of jowary slightly risen in Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas and Murgod petha.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Harvesting of early jowari and rice crops nearly completed in the district. Reaping of wheat in progress. Rabi crops generally withering, but westerly winds which have commenced to blow in some talukas are reported to be favourable to such crops. Cotton damaged in parts of Hubli, Karajgi and Nargund talukas and Mundargi petha. Fodder supply getting scarce in nine talukas and water supply deficient in eight talukas. Condition of cattle fair. Prices of staple food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. On coast threshing of rice continues in some places. Sowing of hot weather rice in progress in Bhatkal petha and completed elsewhere. Cultivation below normal as water supply is less. Above ghats reaping of kharif crops completed. Threshing continues in some places. Sowing of hot weather crops continues. Garden and sugarcane crops fair throughout the district. Harvesting of sugarcane in progress. Fodder supply fairly sufficient. Agricultural stock fair. Price of rice at Karwar 19 lbs. 20 tolas and of ragi 26 lbs. 8 tolas per rupee. Price of grass 12 annas per Indian maund.

Rajkot.—Cold wing blowing. Nights and days chilly. Irrigation of wheat and fodder crops progressing. Fodder supply extremely scarce. A large number of cattle died and surviving cattle will be maintained on fodder crops. Prices of food-grains rising. Average price of wheat 8 seers 25 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 75 tolas, of jowari 9 seers 10 tolas and of gram 9 seers 10 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather cool. Price of bajri 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing rabi crops raised by well irrigation in fair condition. Condition of agricultural took not satisfactory for want of fodder. Price of bajri 15, of jowari 20 of wheat 16, of rice superior 10 and of rice inferior 17 lbs. per British rupee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 25.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt H D Merewether acted as Sec Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, from the 18th to the 21th Sept 1899, both days inclusive, and his appointment as acting First Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, came into effect on the 25th idem.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt W Beale, on return to duty, to act as Sec Asst to the Polit Resident, Aden, pending further orders.

Lieut A G M Hogg, on relief, to hold a special temporary appointment on Rs. 450, per mensem for famine duty in Palanpur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H Jopp, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th proximo or from subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Jacob, I C S, on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Shanbaganokar, Huzur Dep C Jr and Mgte of the first class in the district of Dharwar to take part with the Sessions Judge of Dharwar in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors in cases to be held before the Court of Session in the Dharwar Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Saheb Bhukhandas Jekisondas, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Nadiad, in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr M B Panbji, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, is granted privilege leave for ten weeks with effect from the 3rd Jan 1900.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C R Roper, I C S, Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr P K Percival, I C S, Asst Colr and Magte of the first Class in the district of Ahmednagar, in charge of the Sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Nagar, Rahuri, Sangamner and Akola.

Under Sec 37 of the same Code, H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr Percival with additional power, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W S Deacup to be Fourth Presidency Magistrate, confirming to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, Joint Sub and Chief Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the first Class in that district, and invested with additional power, specified.

The powers of a Magistrate of the First Class conferred by Govt Notification No. 7175, dated the

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

THE New Year has so far been denuded of all those characteristics which are usually associated with the week following Christmas. The promise of cold weather with hard dry frost-bound roads has not been fulfilled. In lieu thereof we have had a visitation of warm damp weather, eminently unseasonable and wholly depressing. On the last day of the old year many wheelmen were out, only to find that the heavy thaws and warm night-mists had ruined the roads, so that, in spite of the feeble sunshine which tried to make believe that spring had returned before her time, the conditions were such as conduced to make wheeling a weariness of the flesh. But it is the tram-lines that are the wheelman's especial bane at this time of year. When covered with a thin greasy film, these smooth granite setts try the resources of the best non-slipping tyre ever invented.

Already, cries of distress are in the air anent the ten-guinea machine. It is pointed out that with rising prices in materials, the ten-guinea mount returns but a bare margin of profit, even when turned out in large quantities, and where the output is small the profit sinks to the vanishing point. The fact is that in an attempt to sever their trade moorings, which bound them, by reputation and tradition to the old highly-priced machine, many firms rushed violently to the other extreme and did not stop until the unprofitable minimum of ten guineas was reached. Hence, they have escaped Scilla to encounter 'Charybdis." And yet notwithstanding it has already been bruited abroad that the season is to see a machine at eight guineas by a well-known Viaduct firm. It seems a pity that the price-cutting should so far have taken hold of the trade, for twelve guineas would have been a price that no one would have minded paying, if it had not been for the ten-guinea lure.

It has been mentioned as an incident of the War in South Africa, that a good many skilled mechanics have been killed out among the reserves, and consequently the works at Coventry and Birmingham have been depleted of some of their best men. This is a factor which must not be ignored because it must in the due order of things, tend to make skilled labour more valuable, and consequently more expensive. Hence the manufacture of cheap machines will be met with another obstacle to economy, besides that of the increasing cost of materials. How far this will affect the public will seem in the main "dead gone" on the ten-guinea mount, is at present hard to say, but that it will have some material bearing on the cost of production cannot be doubted. Really, the cycle industry seems to be in the unenviable position of being "between the devil and the deep sea."

The question of amplification of the warnings exhibited upon the different danger boards planted throughout the kingdom, has been considered, and in the result it has been decided to stick to the old forms of "*To Cyclists. This hill is dangerous.*" and "*To Cyclists. Ride with caution.*" These are the two stereotyped forms which look down upon the wayfaring cyclist who tours throughout the kingdom, from the eminence of the Cyclists' Touring Club's boards. It had been suggested that the nature of the danger against which the rider was to keep watch and ward, should be stated, such as 'level crossing," "water-course" &c, &c. But it has rightly been decided that any lengthy legend would not be read by the wheelman flying on his way, and that the familiar sentences admonishing the rider to take care, there all sufficient.

The "Cyclist Touring Gazette" contains in the correspondence columns under the heading 'Information wanted," the recital of a remarkable cycling experience. The writer states that, whilst riding with his brother, "a black hen of full size," (observe the circumstantiality of detail), got its head fixed in my "bicycle, between the mud-guard and the front wheel." As the rider was descending a hill at the time at a good pace, the bird, naturally, got jammed. When he dismounted the rider found the bird had been decapitated, the "quivering body," (again to quote the rider) being found on the roadway. Beyond this untoward event no damage ensued to either machine or rider. The latter discovered to whom the pullet belonged and expressed his regret, but the owner seemed very reluctant to accept a modest *douceur* for his loss of a laying hen. Now, the rider wants to know who would have been liable supposing his machine had been injured.

The proprietor of an inn in Surrey, much used by cyclists has hit upon a novel device of putting money in his purse. He has found from experience that many a cyclist starts out in the morning minus his lamp, which he has not troubled to attach as at the time of setting out he meant to return home well before nightfall. But, it frequently happens that he is persuaded to lengthen his stay in the country, possibly by the delights of nature, or the claims of companionship, or the cosy creature-comforts provided by mine host of the inn. To such a one the loan of a fully equipped lamp is a blessing, and this mine host provides. He is astute business-man enough to sell the lamp outright, (at a moderate figure), and, in the event of the cyclist returning it safe and sound within a given time, he gets his money back, less threepence deducted for the hire. But the majority of cyclists do not trouble to return these lamps, finding, possibly, a spare one useful.

Miss N. G. Bacon, an enthusiastic lady cyclist, and one of the members of the Rational Dress League, whose name frequently finds its way into the press in connection with cycling or motoring, has had a rough experience with a member of the "genus" road-hog. It seems she was riding in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury recently, when a man driving a cart, called out some opprobrious name and, on passing her, slung his whip so that it cut her across the face. Determined to bring the miscreant to book she went in full chase. In his desire to escape, he managed to collide with a donkey and cart which brought his vehicle to an immediate standstill. At the hearing before the magistrate, the driver made some lame defence about the lady riding in front of his horse, but the magistrate, very properly, stated that he behaved in a manner that could not be tolerated and fined him forty shillings, and one guinea costs.

The motor industry in England will have to wait, probably some years, before the dreams of the enthusiasts are realized. The horse may be eventually doomed to extinction for draught purposes, but the time is not yet. One has only to go through the City of London to witness how slow compared with the progress made in continental cities, is the progress which motor vehicles are making. As a beast of burden the horse and his capabilities are thoroughly understood. So much unfortunately, cannot be said of the motor. A horse does not require much understanding, especially when his office is merely to draw loads from place to place. A complicated piece of mechanism cannot be understood except after considerable practical experience. Whilst that experience is being acquired, many difficulties have to be overcome. No doubt a great setback was the abandonment by the postal authorities of the projected motor service between London and Brighton. So far none of the great carrying companies have gone in for motors.

Cyclists who ride Dunlop tyres, rarely experience any valve troubles. This is owing to the fact that the Dunlop Company fit the Woods valve, which is perfectly automatic and efficient in its action, and has nothing to get out of order.

Simplicity of construction, strength, and lightness have always been the leading features of the Dunlop tyre. In addition great life and resilience are the result of the wonderful fabric with which Dunlop tyres are lined.

Teddy Hale, the centurian undaunted by the mud and rain, goes merrily on piling up his daily centuries with quite automatic clock-work regularity. He is well into his fourteenth thousand miles now and his Dunlop tyres are seeing him through right well.

With the wonderfully light Dunlop Multiflex tyres the pastime of cycling among the ladies is likely to be more popular in the approaching season than ever. Though so light and elegant, these tyres possess marvellous wearing qualities.

THE English Chancery Division, owing to the appointment of an additional judge, shows signs of ridding itself of its old stigma of delay, but the Court of Appeal and the Queen's Bench Courts have gone from bad to worse. The long absence of Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Justice Collins in connection with the Venezuelan Arbitration did not a little to throw these courts into disorder, but it is not responsible for all the delay and confusion. The Workmen's Compensation Act has thrown upon the Court of Appeal a burden greater than it can bear, and the judicial staff of the Queen's Bench Division has been declared by the Lord Chief Justice and the Bar Council to be inadequate. It is probable that the Long Vacation in 1899 was the last to begin on August 12. A joint committee of the Inns of Court was appointed in the summer to consider the subject o the Long Vacation, and the Benchers adopted its recommendation that the holiday should begin on August 1. Another event of some importance was the publication by the Bar Council of a striking report on the circuit system, in which they condemned the long detention of prisoners, and pointed out how much valuable time is wasted by judges going periodically to assize town, where little or no business ever awaits them.

THE AGE OF INQUIRY.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;" another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties."

In reply to the question "Why?" *The Lancet* says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean."

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use?

Because it is rich in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up bones and tissues; because it repairs waste; and also because you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
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MOIR'S HERRINGS
In Tomato Sauce.
In 1 lb. Flat Oval Tins.
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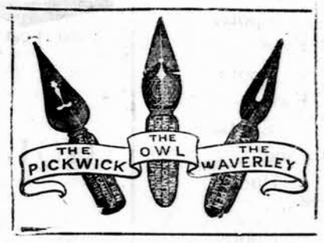

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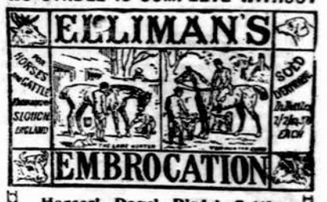

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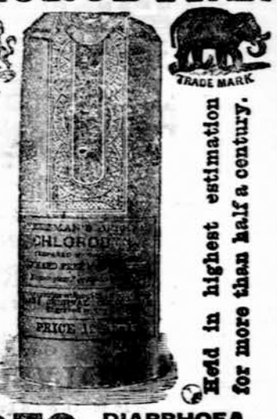

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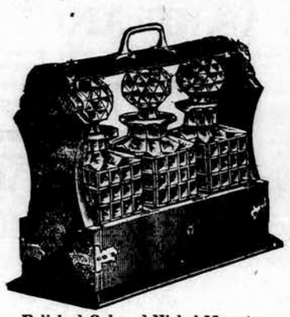
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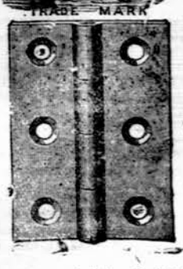

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